The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,035.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CORKE—September 25th, the wife of Mr. James H. Corke, Engineer Harbour Defences, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DICK—BUCHANAN—August 26th, at Inveraray, Argyleshire, N. B., by the Rev. N. McPherson, George Handasyde Dick, of Bombay, to Bessie Procter, second daughter of the late Provost Buchanan.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	19	Leave Bussorah	23	6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	6
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
		Nov.		Nov.	
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Guadur	3	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will sail positively on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG VIA THE STRAITS.

THE Screw Steamer "FUSI-YAMA" will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
21st September 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."
Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Cilminar."
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH SCEPTRE," Kendall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kendall will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship "British Sceptre."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JESSIE JAMIESON," Captain Bell, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Cargo without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Bell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the "Jessie Jamieson."
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "CARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "BRAUNSTONE," Captain Owen, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Owen will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents ship "Braunstone."
Bombay, 24th September 1868.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poonah.
And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Caers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 26th instant.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 16th September 1868. Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Row, Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,
Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.
June, 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.
Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.
JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to receive from Holders of New Shares, in anticipation of future Calls, the whole or part of the amount remaining unpaid on such Shares, and to allow Interest on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 6 per centum per annum as follows:—

On Rs. 50 per Share till 1st January 1869.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st July „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st October „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st January 1870.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st July „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st October „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st January 1871.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „

The Calls so paid in advance will not rank for Dividend out of the Profits of the Company until after the due dates of such Calls as above.
By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th September 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available. Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.
DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.
Terms—Cash.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE is is hereby given that about
275 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 100 lbs. each box
130 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 48 lbs. each box
will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in convenient lots, on SATURDAY the 26th and MONDAY the 28th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, near the Colaba Causeway.

Terms.—Cash; lots to be removed at once.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 22nd Sept 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, for the PURCHASE of the under-mentioned English and Country HORSE SHOES:—

10,000 Horse Shoes, English.
20,000 Horse Shoes, Country.

Nails in proportion to the above Shoes.

Offers for less than 1,000 Shoes and Nails cannot be received.

Terms—Cash; articles to be removed as soon as the tenders are accepted.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—In continuation of his Notice of the 24th July last, the Collector of Malabar hereby gives Notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the quantities of SALT therein specified, on the terms prescribed, and failing the previous acceptance of Tenders at lower rates than those subjoined, of which in the event of such acceptance notice will from time to time be given in the District Gazette, he will receive Salt as under until the end of November or until further notice:—

	Garce.	Rs.		Garce.	Rs.
Cannanore	150	55	Ponany	1,000	56
Tellicherry	200	55	Chavagat	70	58
Calicut	800	55	Cochin	50	58
Beypore	1,000	56			

Any quantities over fifty Garce can be tendered for.

Any quantities over ten Garce (if of good quality) will be received if offered at any of the Ports mentioned on the terms specified above, provided the full amounts have not been made up.

Should the full amounts have been made up, liberal terms will still be offered if there is room for storage in the Government Gollahs.
G. A. BALLARD, Collector.
Malabar, Collector's Office, Calicut, 4th September 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.
Geo. S. KING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW SHARES.—Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on the Amount of the 4th Call on new Shares which shall remain unpaid after the 25th instant.
By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd September.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND on the SHARES of this Company for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a BONUS of 1 per cent. for the half year, being equal to 8 per cent per annum or Rs. 5 per Share, will be Payable on or after TUESDAY the 29th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9436. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—
2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew obacco.
B. F. FIELD, Junior.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 7, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account showing their acts and dealings, and of the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.
B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 21st September 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the WIDENING and COMPLETION of the CAMMATEEPOORA FORAS ROAD and of the GRANT ROAD.

Printed Forms of Tenders and Bills of Quantities may be obtained at this Office, where also Drawings and Specification of the proposed Works may be seen.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th of September 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSELL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House,
18th Sept. 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FOURTEEN 14 per SHARE, will be paid on MONDAY, the 5th October, and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem, between the hours of 12 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 25th INSTANT, and until further notice.
B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 21st September 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

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½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

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Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit from „ 12
Flannel Shirt .... from „ 6

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE—by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

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WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

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"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

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For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

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And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The AUCTION SALE of the FRERE PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY has been POSTPONED till TUESDAY next, the 29th current, at 3 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the ESTATE of MADHAVDASS GHELLABHOY, NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX ANNAS PER CENT. on the amount of admitted Claims, will be paid to the Creditors of the above Estate, at the Office of the Trustee, at the Royal Bank of India, No. 33, Meadow Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.
AMBARAM KEVALRAM, Trustee.
23rd Sept. 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

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LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

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ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

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Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

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This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

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Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a pearl like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
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SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS SOAP is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

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W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens*. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 26, 1867.

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NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

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Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp .... Rs. 35.
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Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings .... „ 60.
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

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SOUNDY & Co. beg to say they have just received a beautiful collection of these works, having purchased very largely they are able to offer them at the English prices, but a remittance must accompany all orders.

Each picture is mounted in a sunk card mount and frame up about 21 by 18 inches. Any picture can be framed in a handsome gold frame complete from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each according to description of moulding.

The Pictures can be sent by dak bhangy, carefully packed between boards for Rs. 1 extra packing charges.

		£	s.	d.
The Morning after the Battle of Trafalgar	C. Stansfield	1	11	6
Shakespeare's Cliff	C. Stansfield	1	11	6
Riviere de Veule	F. Lambinet	1	11	6
Sterne and the Grissette	W. P. Frith	1	1	0
Les Immortelles	Wyburd	1	11	6
Au Bord du Gave	Lehmann	1	1	0
An Bord de la Mer	Lehmann	1	1	0
Vestal Execution	E. Signol	1	11	6
Amphitrite	Emile Le Comte	1	11	6
Dante and Beatrice	A. Scheffer	1	11	6
Mother and Child	A. Scheffer	1	11	6
An Egyptian Woman	Emile Le comte	1	11	6
The White Slave	Amiconi	1	11	6
The Cold Bath	Boulanger	1	11	6
King Candaule	Chas. Hue	1	11	6
The Abandoned	C. Stansfield	2	5	0
Faust and Marguerite	Tissot	1	11	6
Marguerite at the Fountain	Tissot	1	11	6
La Visite	Ch. Becker	1	11	6
La Source	De Rudder	1	11	6
Bethsabee	B. Leblanc	1	11	6
A Lady with Book	F. Wyburd	1	11	6
Phryne before the Tribunal	J. L. Gerome	2	2	0
Mundus Muliebris	Boulanger	1	11	6
The Sleep of Venus	Giraud	1	11	6
A Revelation	M. Ellen Edwards	1	11	6
Venus rising from the Sea	J. Comans	1	11	6
Luis XV. The Duchess Du Berry and the Bishops of Paris.		1	15	0
Fishing	J. Coomans	1	11	6
A Dream after the Ball	Banguiet	1	11	6
The Engagement Ring	F. Willems	1	11	6
The Syrens	Frost	1	11	6
The Nymph's Sleep	St. Pierre	1	11	6
Xeuxis a Crotone	I. Mochi	2	5	0
Don Juan and Haidee	Bouvier	1	1	0

*** The above are some of the finest specimens of delicate tinting ever executed.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED ON SATURDAY, BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	
Once a Week, vol. 1, N. S., Jan. to June '68 ......Rs.	4	0
Scott's Anne of Geierstein	0	8
Land at Last. By E. Yates	1	8
Burn's Poetical Works (Dick's edition)	0	8
The Arabian Nights (Ditto)	0	8
Scott's Poetical Works (Ditto)	0	8
Southgate's Musings about Men	3	12
Artemus Ward—his travels, and his book. Each	0	8
Weale's Electro Metallurgy	1	2
The Captain of the Vulture. By Miss Braddon	1	8
Oppert on Visceral and Hereditary Syphilis, &c.	3	12
MacNeill's Earthwork Tables	24	0
The Ingoldsby Legends	3	12
The Bentley Ballads	3	12
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads	6	8
Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity	3	12
Colenso's Arithmetic Rs. 3. Key to ditto	3	12
Haskoll's Engineer's Field Book	9	0
———Bridge and Viaduct Construction	40	0
Plays.—Alcestes. Irish Tiger. Teddy the Tiler. Thumping Legacy. Bonnie Fishwife. My Wife's Dentist. Robert Macaire. Petticoat Government.—Each	0	8
Alphabets, on Cloth, in great variety.—Each	0	12
Household Amusements and Enjoyments, comprising acting charades, burlesques, conundrums, enigmas, rebuses, and a number of new puzzles in endless variety	3	12
Phillips's Map of India; mounted, in case	2	12
Last Words of Eminent Persons. By Jos. Kaines	3	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
French-English and v.v. Dictionary. By M. de la Voye	3	12
Nesbit's Treatise on Practical Mensuration	4	8
Puniana; or, thoughts wise and other-wise	6	8
Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering. 5th edn. 1867.	12	0
———Useful Rules and Tables. 2nd edn. 1867	6	12
Edgar Allan Poe's Poetical Works	2	12
The British Cookery Book. By J. H. Walsh	2	12
Harrison's Original Sacred Melodies, Hymns, Chants, Anthems, &c. Arranged for the organ, piano, or harmonium	3	12
Routledge's Handbook of Conjuring	0	8
———of Cricket. (By E. Routledge)	0	8
———of Football	0	8
Delamotte's Book of Ornamental Alphabets, ancient and mediæval	3	0
——— Examples of Modern Alphabets, plain and ornamental	3	0
Scheme of Parsing and Analysis, extracted from Moren's Grammar and Analysis. A large sheet mounted on cloth, for Schools	1	8
Pictures of the Periods: a sketch-book of Old English Life. By W. F. Collier, LL. D	5	12
Hopes and Fears; or, Scenes from the life of a Spinster	4	8
Elements of the English Language. By Dr. E. Adams	3	8
Mrs Reynolds' Household Book	2	12
Literature and its Professors. By T. Purnell	5	12
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Illustrated by G. Cruikshank	2	12
Self-Help, &c. By S. Smiles	4	8
Tales of the Genii. Illustrated	3	12
Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales. Illustrated	3	12
Gammer Grethel's Fairy Tales. Illustrated	2	12
Planche's Fairy Tales. Illustrated	4	8
Family Fairy Tales: or, glimpses of Elfland at Heatherston Hall	3	8
George Cruikshank's Fairy Library	3	12
Hans Andersen's Stories for the Household. Illustrated	5	12
Grimm's Household Stories. Illustrated	5	12
Fairy Legends and Traditions of South of Ireland.	3	12
Habits of Good Society	2	12
History of the Anglo-Saxons. By F. Palgrave	3	12
Entertaining knowledge by Popular Authors. Comprising history, geography, and natural history. With 100 pictures by eminent artists	4	8
The New Cookery Book—a manual of English and Foreign Cookery, &c. By Anne Bowman	5	12

NEW ITALIAN NOVEL.

Mastimo Io Della Scala. Raccanto Storica Veronese, Di A. M. Duralli	1	8

NEW FRENCH NOVEL.

Les Esclaves De Paris. Par Emile Gaborian. I Le Chantage	2	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Magazine, for Sept.—La Belle Helene	0	12
Bond Street, for September	0	12
Household Music, Nos. 7 and 8	1	0
Waltz. Queen of the Harvest. By Coote, junior	2	0
Song.—They ask me Why I Love Her. By Rosita Gordon	1	8
———A Motto for Every Man. By Harry Clifton	1	8
———The Message. By Sims Reeves	2	0
———Hearts and Homes. By Charlotte Young	1	8

COTTAGE PICTURES IN OIL.

6 in a set. By the Religious Tract Society	2	0

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS close at 1,090. Elphinstones at 740. New Do. 205. Market flat.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100¼
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
China	60 days' sight	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 / 1842-43 / 1854-55	94½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	106
Five and half per cent.		114¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Gavegan, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave.
Galwey, Captain, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Ord, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
Warden, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Flint, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Saling vessel. Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 25	Baroda (s)	Haselwood	Suez, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 25	Mountain Laurel.	Fisher	Point de Galle.
	Volunteer	Ralph	Rangoon.
	Nyanza	Warwick	Marseilles.
	Hydaspes	Baker	Rangoon.
	West Indian (s)	Miller	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Star of Brunswick*, Wedge, to Callao.
Ship *Clasmerden*, Thomas, to Akyab.

The ship *Suez*, for Mauritius, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUSHIRE, 25TH, 7-35 A.M.—Mail Steamer "Martaban" from Busreh arrived.

KURRACHEE, 25TH, 4-30 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Comorin" left for Persian Gulf at 3-15 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

PAUMBEN, 25TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fine, wind S. S. E., thermometer 89, barometer 29·96.

KOLAPORE, 25TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 25TH, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·07, rainfall 52 cents.

VINGORLA, 25TH, 10.15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 81.

TUTICORIN, 25TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 87.

COCHIN, 25TH, 9-15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north west, thermometer 80, barometer 30·062, sky cirrus.

CANNANORE, 25TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind calm, thermometer 78, barometer 29·990.

GALLE, 25TH, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 81.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th September.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	65,571 9 2
Merchandize	"	1,29,979 11 1
Electric Telegraph	"	1,109 6 0
Earth Trains	"	3,781 0 0
Total	Rs.	2,00,441 10 3
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ... Total	Rs.	2,00,118 13 0
Increase		322 13 3

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency.	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ....Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY .... 4 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
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GODOWN WANTED, a good, light, essential. Must be in close proximity to Meadow Street. Apply by letter to "H. S.," "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

A GENTLEMAN can have a comfortable ROOM, nicely situated, in Elphinstone Circle Apply to "A. B.," Office of this Paper.
Bombay, 25th September 1868.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY admitted MR. H. R. CRAWFURTH SMITH a Partner in our Firm, and the business will in future be carried on under the Style of PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1868. PASSMORE & Co.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Bank will be held at my Office, in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY next, the 29th day of September instant, at 3 P. M., to lay before them a Report of the Proceedings taken by the Committee in England, and to consider further proceedings.—Dated this 25th day of September 1868.
H. MANISTY.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to MR. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

HEERALALL & COMPANY.—SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTY at NULL BAZAAR.—On MONDAY, the 12th October 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 9th of June 1868, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of AHMED DADA, PEER MAHOMED DADA, MOOSA DADA, and HUBEEB DADA, the Mortgagors'—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GOVERNMENT GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Town, and fronting on the east side of Mutton Row, near the Null Bazaar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4997, and assessed No. 16A., and containing by admeasurement 77 6·9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Mutton Row, on or towards the west by the property of the said Hussanally-shaw vullud Nujaballyshaw, on or towards the north by the property of the said Hussunallyshaw vullud Nujaballyshaw and the house of Dr. Antonio de Silva, on or towards the south by the sweepers' passage common to this house and to that of Ghauchee Deewaish. For further particulars apply at No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.
Bombay 25th September 1868.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 2 P. M., for the following purposes:—

I.—To confirm the Extraordinary Resolution come to at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 12th September instant, that "The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

II.—To appoint Liquidators or Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company and distributing the property thereof, and to fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him.

III.—To resolve by Extraordinary Resolution that the Liquidators may pay any classes of Creditors in full, if they shall think fit, and make such compromise or other arrangements, as they may deem expedient, with Creditors or persons claiming to be Creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

IV.—To resolve by Extraordinary Resolution that the Liquidators may compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory or any Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the Liquidators as they may think fit, with power for the Liquidators to take any Security they may think proper for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities.

V.—In the event of more than one Liquidator being appointed, to determine that every power by Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, or by the aforesaid Resolution given to the Liquidators, may be exercised by any one of them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 25th September 1868.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings.
Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th Sept. at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..Sept.	26	Saturday ...Nov.	14
" ..... October	3	"	21
"	10	"	28
"	17	" ....Dec.	5
"	24	"	12
"	31	"	19
"	7	"	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	2	November	13
"	16	"	27
"	30	December	11
		"	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

IN another part of our impression we reprint a striking article from the *Economist*, and we do so, not only because its vivid sentences will interest the public, but because the facts it embodies show the real root of Irish disaffection, and indicate that a remedy may be found in Indian experience. For long years it has been admitted that the Land Question is the root of the Irish difficulty, and we have rarely, if ever, seen it so clearly made out. Even the fierce opponents of the intended dis-establishment of the Irish Church will coolly tell you, contrary to the facts, that the alien religious institutions do not excite bitter feelings, but that the vital source of evil is the land. We are perfectly aware that if you proposed an effective tenant right, they would equally object, because they belong to a class which, having been dominant for nearly two centuries, is eager to preserve its sway, and has come to believe sincerely that Ireland belongs to the landlords and parsons, and that they are entitled to do pretty much what they like with their own. Indeed, this erroneous, but conscientious, conviction that they are in the right, and the ingrained traditions of centuries make it so arduous a task to place Ireland on a wholesome and solid footing. But the common testimony of all parties that the source of permanent mischief lies in the land laws and land usages is strong, indeed, convincing evidence that it is so. For our part we have no doubt of it, and if anyone has let him read the paper which we have extracted from the able columns of the *Economist*. There he will see that the tenants, in every case, hold the opinion that the landlord has no right beyond a right to rent; that a tenant who pays rent has a right to farm as he pleases; and that the Ribbon Society does not recognize any right on the part of the landlord beyond the right of exacting rent. If this belief is so universally held, it is evident that the system is deeply-rooted in the habits of the race. We are not defending the Ribbon view—although there is much to be said for it—we are stating facts; and we are convinced that any useful reform, any beneficial administration, must be based on an ample recognition of the fundamental beliefs of a people, and the hard facts of the case.

What do the facts teach? That legislation ought to be brought into harmony with them; and how can that be done? Indian experience furnishes an example which statesmen at home would do well to consider and apply. The remedy for Ireland, we are disposed to think, lies in an application of something like the Bombay Revenue Settlement to the land of that unhappy country. We have not the least pretension to any originality in the suggestions we are about to put forward; indeed, we readily admit that they are the ideas of one who has had great experience, large knowledge, and considerable insight; and who was himself struck, as we were, with the applicability of a modified version of our Bombay system to the crying wants and painful grievances of the Irish peasant.

The plan which meets the facts, and which is well worthy of a trial, is simply the system of the Bombay Revenue Survey Settlement—the Irish landlord being put in a position similar to that of the Indian Government, and the Irish tenant being dealt with as an Indian ryot in a ryotwaree district. Thus a survey would be made by competent independent officers to mark out the boundaries of fields or holdings, regard being had to the convenience of the tenants now in occupation of the land. This being done, each field of any size sufficient to be taken up separately would have a separate assessment fixed on it, so that the occupier could terminate his tenancy at pleasure, the conditions of his occupancy being fulfilled; while on the other hand, the fields, not now occupied, would have a rate fixed on them to be let to anyone who would take them up. The assessment would be arrived at, as it is in Bombay, by a careful classification of soils, and the nett result of the operation would be reached when all the circumstances bearing on the case, such as lines of road, markets, and the character of the population—an important element in Ireland—had been duly weighed. For instance, land of precisely the same quality, according to the classification of the soil, would nevertheless be assessed at a lower rate, if situated in the wilds of Tipperary or the West Coast, than land near Dublin, Cork, or Belfast. Of course, it would be a vital item in such a plan, that the tenant should be guaranteed against any increase of rent for thirty years, and this alone would stimulate his energies and give him a lively interest in his holding; a stimulus and an interest that would be increased fifty-fold when he was made fully aware, as he would be, that at the end of thirty years his rent would be revised with reference solely to the general prosperity of the country, the increase of facilities for the sale of produce, and the rise or fall in the value of similar land, but without taxing any improvements he might have made out of his own capital. As the continued occupation would be secured to him, even after the expiration of the thirty years settlement, he would have no fear of eviction on any ground but one—the failure to pay his rent—a ground admitted by every peasant even to be just. On the other hand, the landlord, by a periodical revision of the rents, would be secured fully in his right to profit by the general improvement of property, and by the increased prosperity which must follow better government.

Such is a brief, but clear, outline of a measure which appears to suit the existing feelings of the Irish people, which would quiet discontent, and would not take from the landlords any just right whatever. A minute survey and just assessment would not be difficult, and the promise of permanent holdings, at fixed rents for a long period, it may fairly be assumed, would reconcile the Irish tenantry to the exigencies of a survey. We are quite aware that the real hostility to such a plan would come from the landlords, to whom, with their honest, but imperious notions of the rights of property, it would look like an emanation from the pit. But if there is to be peace in Ireland, and with it prosperity, we are satisfied that some measure, based upon analogous principles, must be applied to a country which, for so many centuries, has been governed by wrong methods, placed under alien and mischievous laws, and, until quite recently, has been the prey of a dominant, an intolerant, and intolerable faction.

A FRIENDLY pen has called attention to a passage in a recent letter from London, giving an incorrect idea of the part taken by Colonel Merewether in regard to the origin of the expedition to Abyssinia. Our correspondent, usually so accurate, said that "Colonel Merewether was never, I believe, in favour of a warlike expedition, but always wished to manage the business diplomatically." As the statement, though entirely erroneous, escaped our notice at the time, we feel bound to seize the first opportunity of setting forth the facts. The truth is that, as early as the 25th of September, 1866, as soon as he learned that Mr. Rassam had been imprisoned, Colonel Merewether, then in London, submitted a remarkable memorandum to Lord Stanley, (see Blue Book presented to Parliament in July 1867) recommending that a military expedition, at least 10,000 strong, should be despatched from India, and urging, as an essential, that "the command and political relations should be entrusted to one person, the best that could be selected" by the Government of India. From that time forward Colonel Merewether, as the pages of the Blue Book testify, persistently advocated the necessity of making arrangements for the despatch of a force from India to punish Theodore and release the captives. So faithful was he to this idea—the sound one, and creditable to his judgment—that he had no part whatever in the latest attempts to obtain redress by amicable means. Those efforts were due to the extreme fastidiousness of Lord Stanley, who was anxious to exhaust every method conceivable before giving sanction to an enterprise which, if it was to succeed, he knew would be costly. The mad project of an armed embassy, suggested by some good folks in London, and submitted to the home Government, found no favour in that quarter, and was steadily resisted by Colonel Merewether.

Such of our readers as may be acquainted with the Blue Books, of course, saw the error we unwittingly put in circulation; but as many are not given to the study of Parliamentary light literature, we have felt bound to repair the injustice which was done to an honourable reputation.

WE have reason to believe that Sir John Lawrence, on quitting India, will embark at Calcutta, and not pay us the compliment of setting out from our port on his homeward voyage. This is the more to be regretted, as when he returns to England, perhaps to take his seat in the House of Peers, he will, of course, be regarded, and in most respects, rightly regarded, as one of the greatest living authorities on all matters pertaining to India. Yet, we believe, he has never visited the Western part of the wide dominions over which he has held sway, and only knows through the medium of speech, picture and writing the capabilities of the future emporium of Hindustan. If a change could be wrought in his arrangements, and he could be induced to start for England from Bombay, when he quits India next January, it would be an act of justice to this port, and tend to render his authority as an Indian statesman even more valid and valuable. Lord Mayo, we believe, will land here, and travel to Calcutta by railway—a good introduction to the country whose welfare is to be entrusted to his charge.

THE 5th Battery 25th Brigade Royal Artillery has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Bombay; from thence they embark for Kurrachee, on the 15th proximo.—*Poona Observer, Sept.* 24.

WE understand that the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the 20th Hussars, the 77th Foot, and a troop of Artillery from the Peshawur Brigade, have been warned for active service. The Bezootees are still unquiet among themselves, and news has reached us that one or two of our policemen have been killed, either by accident or intentionally, by the tribe in queestion.—*Delhi Gzette, Sept.* 22.

AT the Subathoo court-martial the other day the prisoner asked a witness whether a room of which he was speaking was about the same size as the ante-room of the Court. Upon this the Judge Advocate "objected," and a question the like of which occurs daily in all Civil Courts of Justice caused a postponement, and discussion of half an hour's duration. At last the Judge Advocate announced that the question might be put if every member of the Court would go and measure the ante-room, but that it was doubtful whether the answer would be worth anything. Off went the thirteen gallant Judges, and happily returned unanimous, having used one and the same tape measure. But life is too short for this kind of procedure. The case has already occupied some twenty days or more.—*Mofussilite, Sept.* 19.

MR. ROBERTS, the Calcutta Magistrate, shows an amount of consideration for the convenience of witnesses which deserves praise. The "Englishman" of the 19th says—"In a case which came before Mr. Roberts at the Police Court yesterday, no less than four gentlemen from the Bank of Bengal had been simultaneously subpœnaed by the prosecutor to attend. In consequence of these gentlemen's absence from their usual duties, just on the eve of the holidays, and when, of course, there was a pressure of business, great inconvenience was caused to the public, and His Worship, on learning the state of the case, said he was excessively annoyed that so much inconvenience should have been caused by the issue of these subpœnas, as to amount almost to a public wrong under the circumstances, and gave orders that where public servants were called as witnesses in any case, in future subpœnas should not be issued for their attendance, without his special orders.

THE Government has declared that it is inexpedient to allow Jagheerdars to frank letters, and that the privilege must not, in future, be extended.—*Englishman, Sept.* 19.

NOTWITHSTANDING the contradictions published from time to time, we continue to receive letters, reporting an outbreak of malarious fever in the Hooghly Districts. As usual, it is said that nearly the whole of the population is affected. It seems to us, that the British Indian Association might be of great assistance here, provided they would be careful to avoid the blunders of their conduct in the Samnuggur affair. They might, for instance, give a list of the Khalls which have been stopped. They might also ventilate the subject of the Canal proposed by the late Colonel Short, from Burdwan to Mugra, and give the Government some idea of the amount of support such a project would receive from the land-holders of the district. It is hopeless to expect that the Government can devote its time, and the money of the State, to the reclamation of a wealthy district from fever. The work, if done at all, must be done by the people themselves under Government direction and with the assistance of the State.—*Ibid.*

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL assembled at Bareilly on the 7th August, to try Jemedar Doollah Sing, 27th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, on the following charges:—1st Charge—With having, at Umritsur, on or about the 14th January 1868, while employed on recruiting duty, behaved in a manner unbecoming an officer, by unauthorizedly discharging Gujjun Sing from military service, the said Gujjun Sing having, on or about the 8th January 1868, been duly enlisted, and passed as a recruit for the 27th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry. 2nd Charge—With having, at Bareilly, on or about 8th August 1868, when under arrest, left his arrest, before he was set at liberty by proper authority. The Court found him guilty on both charges, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for six months. Sir William Mansfield, however, took a different view of the case. He remarked on it as follows:—

"It appears to the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the treatment of the prisoner when in arrest was needlessly harsh, and likely to cause the crime for which he was tried in the second charge. This fact is the more important because of the extraordinary delay in bringing the prisoner to trial after he was placed in arrest. It appears, further, to His Excellency, after a most careful review of the evidence, that the case described in the first charge is of that nature which might properly have been disposed of by the Commanding Officer by some reprimand. Under these circumstances, and with regard to the number of months passed by the prisoner in arrest, the punishment is remitted. The prisoner will accordingly be released from arrest, and return to his duty."

THE SPANISH REVOLT.

ALTHOUGH Prim is not reported to have reached Madrid, it will be seen from the telegram published elsewhere, that our guesses at the probabilities of the Spanish insurrection have received some confirmation from the course of events. The revolutionary forces must have manifested themselves with unusual energy, or the Ministry would not so speedily have fled before their wrath over the friendly frontier of France. They must have been conscious of the weakness of their cause, and the absence of any real sympathy among a people whom they have outraged and oppressed; and they must have been aware that the army, on which all Spanish governments yet formed rely for support, could not any longer be trusted to furnish the needed engine for repressive action. In fact, the Queen's late ministers could not have had friends anywhere except among the priests and in the councils of the Vatican. The formation of a provisional government implies that the insurgents are masters of Madrid, and it would be interesting to know whether they are acting in the name of the Queen, of her son, or of her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier. Queen Isabella still remained in St. Sebastian, where, we suppose, the garrison showed some fidelity; but the tenour of the intelligence would warrant a belief that Her Majesty would not fail to follow the track of her late bad advisers, and seek shelter in France. But if Espartero should quit his farm at Logrono, and accept the post of President, whatever that may mean, said to have been conferred on him by Seville, it is just possible, although he has been shamefully ill-used by Isabella, that he may try to induce the people to permit her continued occupation of the throne. As the old champion of her cause, it must be hard for him to desert her; yet we cannot fail to see that he will encounter a strong opposition among a people to whom the name of Isabella Segunda is an opprobrium. But the proclamation of Espartero at Seville has a greater significance; for it shows that the parties of Prim and Espartero, that is all shades of the Progressistas, are united. If that is so, then Prim is the sword of the revolt, and the old constitutional chief, its figurehead. No more light is thrown upon the probable course of French policy, but if it be true that 80,000 French soldiers are to go on furlough, it indicates non-intervention. Past experience, however, leads us to look with some doubt on the reported plausible reductions in the effective of the French army actually under arms. Not that the military strength of France would be diminished even by a reduction so vast as that reported; because the reduction is apparent only, and not real. The men are trained soldiers, and in a fortnight could all be recalled and brought up to a state of complete efficiency. Probably we shall have fresh news in a day or two, and some insight into the action of France and Europe in regard to Spanish troubles.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Board of Trade returns for the month and seven months ending 31st July have been issued since my last. The result they disclose is on the whole less unfavourable than the last two or three documents of the same kind, as a considerable increase is shown in our export business. The total amount of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in the month was £15,748,269, against £15,562,430 in July 1867, and £14,957,834 in July 1866. For the seven months the total is £100,349,426 this year, as compared with £103,175,914 last year, and £107,815,664 in 1866. Of this increase cotton manufactures form only a small part, the value of them being £4,731,858 in July last, against £4,616,916 in July 1867, and £4,839,971 in July 1866. The *quantities*, however, show better, the number of yards of piece-goods, plain, printed or coloured, being 251,214,453 against 224,943,497 in July 1867, and 216,199,749 in July 1866. Of these the total to Bombay shows a very marked addition, the amount being 26,860,117 yards in July last against 9,728,412 and 16,844,541 in July 1867 and July 1866 respectively. To the seven months the total is 113,760,619 yards this year, 46,307,991 yards last year, and 77,173,914 in 1866. The shipments to your quarter, therefore, up to the 31st July, were almost three-fold those of the year before, so far as piece-goods were concerned. To Madras the increase was about 25 per cent., to Bengal about 30 per cent., and to Ceylon 25 per cent. In cotton yarn, on the other hand, there is a falling off for the month, though an increase for the seven months; the former represent a total of 12,223,392 lbs. last July, against 14,219,510 lbs. in July 1867, and 9,838,927 lbs. in July 1866. For the seven months there is an increase, the amount being 99,708,175 lbs., 90,352,541 lbs., and 73,320,836 lbs. in 1868, 1867, and 1866 respectively. The proportion to Bombay for the month was 395,096 lbs. against 515,200 lbs. last year, and 836,063 lbs. in July 1866. For the seven months the amount was 2,766,536 lbs., 1,633,104 lbs., and 2,773,956 lbs. in 1868, 1867, and 1866 respectively. Among the imports, raw cotton is still ahead of last year, though a good deal less than the year before. The total for July was 719,793 cwts. against 743,898 cwts. in July 1867, and 1,075,244 cwts. in July 1866. For the seven months the amount was 6,735,301 cwts., 6,396,104 cwts., and 7,932,986 cwts. in 1868, 1867, and 1866 respectively. The proportion of this from British India was 1,022,892 cwts. in the first seven months of this year, 1,257,869 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1867, and 2,888,141 cwts. in that of 1866.

The declared value of British and Irish produce exported to India in the first six months of this year and the two previous years was as follows:—

	1866	1867	1868
Bombay & Scinde	£3,006,089	£2,362,069	£2,998,506
Madras	937,267	766,816	757,596
Bengal and Pegu	5,463,482	7,010,045	7,181,293
Totals	£9,406,838	£10,138,930	£10,937,395

In my last I mentioned the doings in connection with the Credit Foncier (Limited) *apropos* of the forged letter said to be written by Mr. Wortley, and which led to the controversy about the moral obligation resting on the directors to refund to the shareholders the money received as remuneration for board duties. Since then, three directors, including Mr. Wortley himself, have sent letters to the various journals expressing their willingness to refund anything which an independent arbitration might adjudge they were not entitled to receive. They are perfectly safe in making this promise, for no tribunal of equity, or common sense either, would give such a decision. The remuneration was voted by the shareholders as part of a financial balance which provided for them certain dividends. Unless the whole distribution of profits is upset, I do not see how the board can, in fairness, be asked to pay back anything. There will, however, be a good deal more yet to say about this Credit Foncier, and I only mention the incident about the offer of the three directors to keep your readers *au courant* of what is going on in the matter. The committee of investigation have not yet issued a report.

The cotton market maintained for several days the firmness mentioned in my last, and large sales were made at advancing prices, but it is now quieting down. It seems now to be generally admitted that the first impetus in the sudden upward movement was communicated by the manufacturers, who, precisely in the same way as they acted last February, took heavy contracts for goods at low prices, and then went in all at once to cover themselves by corresponding purchases of the raw material. Makers are very freely blamed for thus spoiling their own profits, and no wonder. Of course having once come under engagements to produce at a fixed rate for several weeks to come, it was natural, at a time when the fate of the American cotton crop was yet uncertain, that they should seek to secure the means of fulfilling those engagements. But if all is true which we have been told for months past, that manufacturers have been working at a loss,—and I see no reason to doubt it,—what are we to think of their conduct in binding themselves to sell at almost the lowest prices of the season and for a prolonged period in advance? It is quite clear that if they are losing money it would be cheaper to abstain working than to go on. Short time, reduced production, these are the remedies for the evil of dear cotton. But the truth is, there are too many mills and spindles now in Lancashire, and the competition becomes so keen, that even loss does not put a stop to it. The makers must keep on working, and therefore have not the courage to refuse offers at any price at all approaching the barest remunerative figure. At present our cotton manufacturing power has really shot ahead of the cotton-producing capabilities of the world and therefore, is there a constant struggle for the possession of the raw material. If a fourth of the factories could be weeded out by a quiet and painless process, and the capital sunk in them diverted to some other pursuit, the trade would be sounder and more profitable. So long, however, as matters remain in their present position we must expect to see those tantalising spurts of spasmodic activity which in the long run do no good to legitimate trade, though they constitute a "little heaven below" to the whole fry of speculators.

The policy of the manufacturers in buying so largely at once was all the more foolish, because they selected the very worst time for the operation. It so happened that at that particular time imports fell off for the moment, while the usual rumours as to damage to the American crop made their first appearance for the season. Each influence by itself would have stiffened the market; combined, the effect was of course decided and immediate. If the spinners had only pursued the rational course of *selling* from hand to mouth they would have been saved the necessity of *buying* otherwise than from hand to mouth. But having sold, their next best course was to refrain from a sudden rush all together on a diminishing stock, and only to supply themselves as the stock became replenished by new arrivals. All this became apparent in a few days. Even last week improved accounts began to come in from the States; this week large imports have come to hand from Bombay; the panic purchases have ceased; and as a consequence of these things the market has quieted down. New purchases of cloths in Manchester have within the last few days been comparatively *nil*, as manufacturers raised their pretensions on the strength of the contracts they were under and of the rise in raw material, and though the abstinence of buyers has scarcely yet brought prices down, there can be no question that as contracts are worked off manufacturers will abate their demands a little. Meanwhile cotton will gradually drop down to its old figure, and thus we shall again repeat the vicious circle which we have been treading for months past.

For I cannot help thinking that, taking the broad average of the rest of this year, we shall find no very marked change in the cotton trade for some time yet. Even the American crop will hardly, I think, exercise a very powerfully disturbing influence. Of course I must leave a loophole for accidents, but short of an absolute catastrophe, such as a revolution, civil war, a submersion of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, or anything equally portentous, I don't believe the yield of American cotton will differ much from the estimates of the last two months. The general outline indicated by the crop reports I mentioned last week will, in all probability, turn out pretty correct. The nett result will be something like this—less ground planted than last year, but a better yield in proportion from improved culture. Now, if we suppose that the result will approach this estimate, the other circumstances to influence the course of the cotton market for the next ten or twelve months are soon enumerated. First, we must anticipate an improved home demand as the result of our good harvest; secondly, we may fairly include the chances of the South American markets being opened up by the cessation of the war with Paraguay; and thirdly, I cannot help thinking that if we have peace and a strong Government we shall have something like the long-anticipated general revival of trade in England, which has been mocking us with *mirage*-like appearances for months past, but has only very partially come as yet. It is after all impossible to dissociate commerce in certain aspects from politics, and there is not the ghost of a doubt that trade has suffered all this year from the fact that the country has been burdened with such an incubus as the present administration. Everybody has had an uneasy feeling that the state of matters was only provisional, and therefore enterprise was never much more than partial. I am personally a believer in Gladstone, and in budgets with a perennial surplus, remission of duties, readjustment of taxation, all in short which we have been accustomed to associate with the policy of that statesman. One way or other his fate and the period of expectancy will be closed in November next, and I cannot help feeling deeply convinced that commerce will be benefited by the issue. Supposing, then, that the causes I have enumerated come into operation, it is manifestly absurd to look for low prices in cotton. I confidently look for a steady and high range of values, not perhaps materially above the present level, but certainly not much below it. Of course I exclude temporary fluctuations from mere panic or other causes, which there is no foreseeing.

The sales of the week at Liverpool have been 69,250 bales, of which 23,375 were for export and speculation; the import has been large, almost entirely of coarse Indian cotton, numbering 114,375 bales, and the stock is 511,575, an increase of 49,000 bales on the previous return. Closing prices are—Middling Upland 10¼d., Orleans 11⅛d., Mobile 10⅝d., Egyptian 9d., Fair Egyptian 12d., Persian 11d., Bahia 10⅜d., Maceio 10¾d., Maranham 11¼d., Smyrna 8d. Dhollerah 8⅛d., Oomra 8d., Broach 8⅜d., Scinde 7¼d., Madras 7¾d., Bengal 7d., Tinnevelly 8¼d. The market report to-day is—Sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export—downward tendency. My Manchester telegram says—"There is little doing and prices in favour of buyers, about 1½d. to 3d. per piece on Tuesday's quotations." Thus the turn may be said to have fairly commenced.

A launch took place yesterday at Silvertown, North Woolwich, of a gigantic floating dock, which has been constructed for Bermuda, to serve for repairing and cleaning the largest vessels of our navy on the West Indian and North American stations. I mention the matter, as I understand a dock is now being constructed for Bombay, and it is probable that similar structures will become common at every important foreign harbour soon. The peculiarity of the Bermuda floating dock is, that it has not been made in sections like other things of the kind—that it is one whole, and will be taken across the Atlantic entire. It is really a wonderful affair, and is as decided a triumph of naval architecture as the "Great Eastern," which indeed it greatly resembles. Standing beside it, one would fancy it was the shell of the "Great Eastern" without decks, bow, or stern. Its length is 384 feet, and its tonnage is about the same as the big ship; in fact, it is intended to hold the biggest vessel yet afloat or ever likely to float. The launch was to have taken place on Wednesday, and I went down to see it, but it then failed to come off from want of sufficient power to jerk the gigantic mass from the ways on which it had become glued from long pressure. The Lords of the Admiralty mustered in force, and there was no end of gouty old professionals, both naval and military. But all this oppressive patronage, and the smiles of some very handsome women, and the sweet music discoursed by the band of Her Majesty's Marines, proved unavailing. The obstinate mass said as painly as if had had been a sovereign wearing a tiara, *non possumus*, and refused to budge. The following day, however, when there was nobody there to see it, it was got off and descended, sideways of course, into the river, where it now lies. Before I quit the subject of this dock, which by the bye is named the "Bellerophon," I may mention that going down in the train with several swells belonging to both services, I learned from one of them that Lord William Hay, an old Indian and a Liberal to boot, had said a few nights before at the Club that he would rather have Lord Mayo Governor-General of India than Sir Stafford Northcote. This remark by Lord William seemed to make some impression. I don't know Lord William Hay from Lord Tom Noddy, but thought there would be no harm in mentioning the incident to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*, although it is a little out of my beat. The opinion of a brother-in-law of the late Lord Dalhousie may after all be worth something, and then he is a political opponent of the persons criticised.

The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, and the result showed a slight increase in the demand for remittance. The amount allotted were to Calcutta £188,900, and to Madras £11,100. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 10¾d., and traders at 1s. 11d. will receive about 56 per cent.

The silver market is dull. There has been a purchase, however, of fine bar gold for India to the amount of about £26,000.

A new Russian railway loan for £1,920,000 at 78, the interest being 5 per cent, was brought out on Tuesday by Barings, and taken up at once. It is to aid the construction of a railway from Moscow to Jaroslaf, the Russian Manchester, and bears the imperial guarantee. These loans have been very frequent here and in Holland and are readily subscribed. By their aid Russia is doing wonders, strategically, commercially, and politically.

The "Pera" leaves Southampton to-morrow with about £100,000 in gold for India and about £36,000 in dollars for China.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

DR. C. J. VAUGHAN, the distinguished Vicar of Doncaster, has preached a sermon on the present position and prospects of the Established Church in England, which strikingly illustrates how strong a hold the conviction that the age of State Churches is fast drawing to a close has gained on the minds of the most eminent clergymen of our day. The signs of the times Dr. Vaughan declares to be unmistakeable. Not only is the Irish branch of the Established Church doomed to speedy extinction—for it is now clear that, whatever be the result of the general election, the policy of "no-surrender" has failed, and Mr. Disraeli can only hope to retain office by bringing forward a disestablishing scheme of his own—but in England also the exclusive privileges of the church are disappearing one by one. Compulsory church rates have now been abolished by Act of Parliament; one of the first labours of the new House of Commons will be to emancipate the Universities from the control of the Establishment, and make them thoroughly free and national institutions, with their distinctions and prizes placed equally within the reach of all students, of whatever religious creed; it is not unlikely that before long the Bishops will be deprived of their seats in the House of Lords; and Dr. Vaughan, going beyond the expressed intentions even of ardent Reformers, quotes the remark of the late Dr. Jeune, who "was wont to say, 'If I live ten years I shall "be the last Bishop of Peterborough,'" and adds the comment that it is "more than probable" the younger men of this generation "may live "not only to see what is called the Church of England thrown altogether upon voluntary contributions for its maintenance, but also that day when it will at least be an open, and perhaps a doubtful, question to whom should belong the churches themselves, and the glebe houses; whether indeed there should still be left to the old Chuch of England any vestige of the legal standing which has made her hitherto the calm shelter of her own children, the admiring wonder of foreigners, and the mark of obloquy or envy—as the case may be—to thousands of her domestic enemies." Such outspokenness will provoke a cry of wrath and dismay from easy-going churchmen who have been accustomed to think that what is shall be, and that the existence of the church of their fathers can never be seriously endangered. But it is better that men who have the intelligence to comprehend the tendencies of modern thought on the question of the relations between Church and State should also have the courage to proclaim whither they think the current is drifting on, and thus to prepare the uninstructed multitude for the inevitable. Looking at the origin and history of the English Church, one can see that as a political institution it has survived its uses. It was founded at a time when England was the champion of Protestantism against Popery, to aid the State in asserting the national independence and in giving practical effect to the maxim that "no Italian priest shall tithe or toll in these dominions." In those days the modern idea of religious liberty, in the fullest acceptation of the words, had not penetrated men's minds; and the statesmen of the Reformation would probably have failed in their contest with the foreign Church if they had not established a potent rival to it in the form of a national church of England. But, when the power of the Papacy had been thoroughly broken in Europe, the mission of usefulness of the Established Church was fulfilled; and men who had fought under its banner for the cause of Protestantism speedily grew disgusted with a church, which, when it had triumphed, became possessed with the persecuting spirit and ecclesiastical arrogance of the Church of Rome, and refused to Nonconformists the liberty of conscience it had claimed for itself. Still, it may be said that this feud was dying out and a better feeling growing up between Churchmen and Dissenters, and that the better classes of Nonconformists were gradually drawing nearer to a church which they reverenced for past services and for its more recently developed spirit of conciliation, when the party of extreme ritualists arose within the church itself to undo all this good work and alienate the sympathies of the mass of the English people. It may be true, as Monsignor Talbot says, that England is "a spiritual desert;" but the English people, if they have no religion, have at least a good, honest, and hearty hatred of priestly pretensions; and if hereafter any question should arise, as Dr. Vaughan fears, whether even the property of the establishment in its churches and glebes should not be violently taken away from it, the cause will lie in the revival of Ritualist mummeries and abominations, as the Puritans would have called them, the like of which have not been witnessed in this country since the days of Laud. But it will only be the fault of the church herself, and not of her enemies, if she be not dealt with gently and tenderly instead of exciting and falling a victim to revolutionary violence.

The British lion of the present day, though generally regarded by foreigners as a sleek, well-fed, and somewhat lazy beast, has still a touch of his ancient magnanimity left in him; and this week he has shown his teeth and given an unmistakeable growl at the mention of a new French plot for meddling with Belgium. It is a rare occurrence for the *Times* to speak out so plainly and boldly as it did in a leading article last Monday on the rumoured design of the Emperor Napoleon to bring about a commercial "agglomeration" of Belgium and Holland with the French Empire; and we can well believe the statement of the leading journal's Paris correspondent, that a declaration couched in such words as these:—"It little matters what sellers or purchasers may wish or may hope; they will not bring their schemes to maturity, *simply because they dare not*;" and again—"The reluctance of Belgium to the arrangement is placed decidedly beyond question. Belgium will not hear of it; France *must not think of it*,"—has excited much indignation in the French capital, coming as it did immediately after the publication of the French Minister of War's assurance that France is now indisputably the strongest power in Europe. But it is humiliating to reflect that of recent years the brave words of English politicians have sometimes been followed up by very pitiful acts. It is probable we shall be favoured ere long with the opportunity of showing whether we really mean to stand by Belgium or not; for France cannot have armed herself to the teeth merely to have the virtuous satisfaction of showing her love of peace by immediately taking her armour off again; and she can have no object in going to war except to acquire Belgium or the Rhenish Provinces.

The new American Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, made his first public appearance in England at the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield last night; and his very frank and cordial speech cannot fail to produce a most favourable impression. He began by saying that he had come to this country as "a messenger of peace," and roused his audience to enthusiasm by the sentiment—"With your Government and ours, united in friendship, as I have no doubt they will be through all time, we may defy the world." Descending from generals to particulars, he delighted the men of Sheffield by some well-turned compliments on the excellence of their manufactures, declared that if it had not been for Sheffield steel the North would never have been able to beat the South in the late civil war, and that though his countrymen have succeeded in providing themselves with table cutlery, "yet in the way of razors, if I may "say so in presence of the ladies, you beat the "world." The Sheffield blades, with that happy forgetfulness of a fallen cause by which Englishmen are distinguished, cheered the Minister of the reconstructed Union as they would have cheered Mr. Jefferson Davis a few years ago if he had come to them as the Ambassador of the Southern Confedaration. Mr. Roebuck, however, was true to himself, and played the part of the skeleton at the feast with his usual perverse skill. Mr. Johnson had said—"We are, in fact, by origin and by institutions, one people; we have a common name, a kindred blood, similar privileges, and equal protection, and these, in the language of one of your philosophic statesmen, who taught the world what it was to be just and right, are ties stronger than links of iron." But Mr. Roebuck told the American Minister that that sort of claptrap might be all very well for the groundlings, but it would not go down with him. He reminded Mr. Johnson that there was "poured into America a tide of corruption; a feculent torrent of all the vice and turbulence of Europe," and that "we see the wild Irishman, the fiery Frenchman, the assassinatin, Italian, and the dumb-founded Spaniard all going out in one mass" to become citizens of the great Republic. The worst of it is, he added, that this riff-raff of all nations get votes and control the elections, so that the educated classes have stepped aside from political life, and left "the buccaneering portion of society" to settle the political affairs of the Union. Having thus delicately hinted to Mr. Johnson that he was nothing better than a political buccaneer, Mr. Roebuck thanked God that in the United Kingdom we have only decent Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen to deal with; and, having breathed a pious wish that the voters at the general election may do their duty to their country, he sat down with, I should think, the comfortable conviction that he had shown the audience there was one true patriot left in England. But there is a mean in all things; and, though it is not pleasant to

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hear the men who longed for the disruption of the Union cheering the Minister who tells them it has (with the aid of their steel) been bound together more firmly than ever, still Mr. Roebuck's vain and discourteous speech is as deplorable a violation of the laws of hospitality as the conduct of the people of Folkestone who assemble on their pier every day to jeer at the sea-sick foreigners.

The *Times* is in a warlike mood just now; for you will see that it has expressed approval of the modification Sir John Lawrence is reported to have made in his frontier policy, pledging the Indian Government to guarantee the independence of Afghanistan, and if need be aid the Afghans with a British army against the encroachments of the Russians. J. M. M.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

By the death of General Sir Francis Cockburn, Colonel of the 95th Regiment, Lieutenant-General John Eden, C.B., Colonel of the 34th Regiment, becomes General; Major-General John Lawrenson, Colonel of the 8th Hussars, becomes Lieutenant-General; Colonel John Wilkie, late of the 10th Hussars, becomes Major-General; Major G. B. Stanley, staff officer of Pensioners at Dublin, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain R. Poole Gabbett, of the Royal Artillery, becomes Major in the army. In consequence of the death of General Alexander F. Mackintosh, Colonel of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, the following promotions will take place:—Lieutenant-General the Honourable C. Grey, Colonel of the 71st Regiment, to be General; Major-General Studholme J. Hodgson, Commanding at Ceylon, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel Henry P. de Bathe, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Major-General; and Major Richard S. O'Brien, staff officer of Pensioners in the west division of the London district, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The full Colonelcies of three regiments, viz., the 107th, the 95th, and 93rd are at present vacant. It is probable that the officers selected for these posts will be Major-General d'Urban, Major-General Crofton, and Major-General Trollope, C.B.

By the promotion of Colonel de Bathe a step without purchase goes through the Scots Fusilier Guards.

After the 1st January 1869 there will be eight lines of telegraphic communication between London and India, by any of which the cost of a message will be £2 17s.

Two inventions for increasing the rapidity of fire of the needle-gun have been submitted to the Prussian War-office—one by a Mr. Bust disposes of some of the present necessary motives, and will, if adopted, nearly double the rapidity of fire. Another proposition by Lieutenant Random is of a more practical nature. Its adoption would annihilate two movements, and would increase the rapidity of fire by about 25 per cent. The needle-gun, however famous, has never yet been proved to be a good breech-loader. Its success in the campaign of 1866 proved that a breech-loader was superior to a muzzle-loader, but did nothing in the way of asserting the supremacy of the needle-gun among breech-loaders. It is too complicated, and the needle is too delicate to render it a good weapon for an army not yet provided with breech-loaders to adopt. The Prussians themselves recognise this, and confess that they would not adopt the needle-gun now, but that the expense and inconvenience of a change would be too great to render such a step at all desirable after the army has once learnt the use of the needle-gun.

Public attention in England is entirely directed to politics and the forthcoming election, but a feeble interest has been aroused by a letter from the Indian correspondent of the "Times" relating to Afghanistan. It is generally thought in this country that an invasion and occupation of Afghanistan by British troops would incite the Afghans against us, and lead that people to look towards Russia as a support against us. If on the contrary we wait until the Russians invade Afghanistan we can act against them in alliance with the Afghans, and secure the aid of the people to our own side.

Lord Mayo, it is expected, will be certainly Viceroy of India, and will probably sail in December for his new sphere of labour.

The information which I gave you that the Duke of of Edinburgh would visit India during the next cool season is now confirmed.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" of the 18th instant published the following telegrams:—

SEPT. 18.

All quiet in Agror Valley. The enemy actively employed in fortifying the Pass into the Tikree Valley at the head of the Agror Valley and the spurs of the Black Mountain. The first Goorkhas are at Hurreepore, and the fourth Goorkhas now here. The Amazai tribe Trans-Indus on the 15th attacked an Umb village, but were driven back by the Tunnawallees. The health of the Camps remains excellent. Preparations for an advance steadily progressing.

SEPT. 18

A party of Mudda Kheyls and Amazaies had attacked a Tanawul Village Trans-Indus, close to Umb. Tunnawallies lost five men in repulsing enemy, but inflicted considerable loss. Commissioner is in Agror Valley. 9th Bengal Cavalry and 31st Native Infantry are to form part of General Wilde's force; the latter reached Pindee this day, so that there will be further delay.

A "FENIAN" SOLDIER.

(*Sindian, September* 15.)

We regret to have to chronicle the following instance of gross insubordination in the ranks. At a European district court martial assembled at Kurrachee on the 11th instant, under the presidency of Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery in Sind, Private Mathew Keenan, 90th L. I., attached to the Kurrachee Depot, was tried on the following charges, viz.:—

1st Charge.—For insubordination in having at Camp, Ghizree, near Kurrachee, at or about 11 P.M. of the 2nd September 1868, offered violence against Acting Corporal John Morgan, H. M.'s 90th L. I., in attempting to pick up a stone to throw at him, the said acting Corporal John Morgan, being his superior officer and in the execution of his office; and for using threatening language towards the said acting Corporal John Morgan, his superior officer, in saying, when ordered into confinement—"If I have to go to the Guard-room you won't be alive to take me there; if ever there is a hilt made for a knife I will put it through you; if I had one I would stick it through your —— heart,"—or words to that effect.

2nd Charge.—For having at or about the time and place as mentioned in the first charge, used traitorous and disrespectful language towards Her Majesty's Royal Person, and the Royal Family, in saying: "—— —— ——Queen and her heirs and successors and all the Royal Family. I am a Fenian, to the back-bone, and all my family. Three cheers for the 'Green above the Red.'"

The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for 672 days—a punishment he richly merits. Major General Sir George Malcolm confirmed the sentence the following day. The same man is to be tried again for striking Provost Sergeant McNamara, of the Depot, on the 14th.

A STRANGE PARISIAN CELEBRITY.—A street celebrity in Paris, Ismail Khan, supposed to have been in the receipt of a large pension for having betrayed Herat, was found dead in his bed on September 1. Deceased was remarkable for his long white beard, his national costume, his obstinate silence, and his love of music; he was constantly to be seen at the opera, and he contributed some Persian articles to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes.'

WHAT A CORONER SAYS.—A strange anomaly is brought to light by some recent proceeding in a coroner's court in South London. If a man finds a drowned body and informs the authorities, he gets 8s. 6d.; but if he saves the life of a drowning man he gets nothing. The coroner for East Surrey states that he has been informed that drunken men are pushed into the water in order that the murderers may get 8s. 6d. each for the bodies.—*Home News.*

THE ABYSSINIAN REWARDS.—The appointment of General Russell and Merewether to be K.C.S.I. indicates an intention on the part of the authorities to extend the sphere of service for which the order was instituted, and to render it almost imperial, not of the Indian, but of the British Empire. Whether the honours conferred on D. Lumsdane, Mr. Lambe, and Mr. Madsen, will satisfy the medical officers we know not. Mr. Pelly has won his C.B., as well as most of his companions, and Major Seville's well deserved reward was only postponed through a mistake, which has, we hoped, caused the gallant officer no uneasiness.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

EXPLANATION FROM MR. G. M. STEWART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letters and articles which have lately appeared in your paper relative to the Trustees of St. Thomas's Cathedral, I desire to state, before leaving Bombay, that I readily accept my share of responsibility in respect to any transactions in which I have taken part. This I intimated officially to my late co-Trustees before the publication of the articles above referred to.

As far as I know, the Trustees of the Cathedral have never wished to ignore or evade any liability they may have incurred in this matter, but their first object was clearly to ascertain the nature of the trust said to have been created in respect of Premchund Roychund's gift, and their position with reference thereto.

Every circumstance elicited in a careful investigation of the case was laid before Government and the following is an extract from an official resolution on the subject, dated 28th July last:—

After exonerating the Rev. Mr. Spring—"His Excellency in Council does not think himself called upon to pronounce any judgment on the particular proceedings of the other Trustees, both because in that capacity they are not responsible to Government, and because the matter is likely to come before a legal tribunal on a different issue; but he takes this opportunity to record his conviction that whatever mistakes have been made, the Trustees all acted in purely good faith, and in the belief, confirmed by legal opinion, that they were competent to deal with the fund at their disposal in the manner they afterwards adopted."

In order to have the alleged trust defined, the Trustees wished to bring the matter before the High Court in the form of an amicable suit, but learning that others, claiming an interest in the fund, have taken steps by which the same object may be attained, it is not necessary for them to take further action in the matter.—I am, &c.,

G. M. STEWART.

Bombay, 25th September.

P. S.—I have written this on my own responsibility, without reference to my late colleagues.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit the following individuals to aid the cause of the Fort Christian Schools with their little subscriptions? The amount is too trifling to be of much use, but being poor men, the addition of their number to the list may induce others, poor and rich, to come forward and show that the cause of the poor will not go unregarded even in degenerate Bombay:—

J. W.	10
A Friend to the Poor	15
X. Y. Z.	10
Churchman	5
Inigo Jones	10

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a Parsee, but still I think I ought to express my sympathy for Miss Prescott and her just cause. I send you Rs. 10 herewith.

A PARSEE.

PORT SCHOOL DEFENCE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged.

	Rs.
Peter	250
Philo J. C	100
General Tremenheere, R. E.	100
X.	50
Honesty.	20
P. A.	20
A. Stranger	10
Indignation	13
Monsoon	5
A Lower of Justices	50
D. E. G.	50
A Widow	15
Amicus	15
Received yesterday.	
J. W.	10
A Friend to the Poor	15
X. Y. Z	10
Churchman.	5
Inigo Jones	10
A Parsee	10

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer "Baroda" arrived here yesterday afternoon bringing the English mails of the 4th instant. The "Baroda" left Suez at 10-45 A. M. on the 13th, and arrived at Aden at a quarter past three on the afternoon of the 18th. She sailed thence at 2 A. M. on the 19th, experienced fine weather and smooth sea with light S. W. wind, and anchored in Bombay harbour shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton.—Miss Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Glen and infant, Major and Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Morris and infant, Messrs. A. McPherson, J. T. Coleman, and J. Main.

From Marseilles.—Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Gray and child, Major and Mrs Macaulay, Captain Knatchbull, Captain A. Coleman, Mrs. Chambers, Messrs. R. Showell, S. F. A. Smith, —Watson, —Cooper, J. F. Hoare, Isaac Walton, C. A. Wusberg, and P. M. Mehta.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Sept.* 4.)

THE Queen is expected to return from Switzerland in the course of next week.

The Earl of Mayo's retiring address to the electors of Cockermouth, on accepting the Governor-Generalship of India, has appeared. The Liberal papers profess great indignation at the appointment of the noble earl.

The coroner's inquest at Abergele is still proceeding. It now appears that 34 lives were lost by the catastrophe.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Minister, was a guest at the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast. He said he came to be a messenger of peace, and a messenger of peace he meant to be.

General Peel has defended the increased expenditure on the army against attacks upon it in electioneering speeches by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington.

The sitting members for London, Baron Rothschild and Messrs. Crawford, Goschen, and Lawrence, have issued a joint address soliciting re-election for the city.

M. Magne, the Finance Minister of France, has made a decidedly pacific speech. No one, he said, has either interest or reason for disturbing the peace.

Sir Sydney Dacres is to be the new commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Count and Countess di Girgenti, who are nearly related to the ex-King of Naples and the present Queen of Spain, have been much feted by the French Emperor. The speculators are drawing all sorts of political conclusions from this circumstance.

The floating dock, built at Silvertown for Bermuda, after one failure, has been successfully launched.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Fairbairn, Mayor of Leeds; Captain Arrow, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House; and Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P.

Mr. Bright's electioneering address is issued. He denounces the third, or minority member, as practically calculated to make Birmingham possess only one vote in the new Parliament.

Earl Russell has written a letter stating that his Irish tenantry may vote as they please at the new election.

Another London cab strike is threatening, owing to a dispute with the railway companies.

Sir R. Phillimore, the Admiralty Judge, has met with a severe accident in Switzerland; but he is now recovering.

The Braemar gathering was held on September 3, when the games were keenly contested by the clansmen. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present.

There have been heavy falls of snow in Scotland with intense cold. In London the temperature is high.

Dr. Vaughan, vicar of Doncaster, foretells the disestablishment of the Church of England, and an age of scepticism to follow.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

General Macintosh, K.H.—Mr. Hugh Taylor—Dr. G. Smith—Lord Howard de Walden—the Rev. Dr. Hare—Capt. Brearey.

A WAR PICTURE IN INDIA.—(Extract of a Private Letter from India.)—"Poor Charles! I really did not recognize him at first; he had undergone such a metamorphosis in so short a time. Besides the illness arising from his wounds, his skin was parched by the burning sun, as he lay on the ground after the battle; and his face was covered with blains from which he experienced great torment. A Private, who witnessed his sufferings, brought him a Wash, and administered it to his face, from which he found instant relief. This proved to be Rowland's Kalydor. The Private had obtained it from an Officer, who had also found immediate relief: and the consequence was, it was in great request in the 'camp.' To Residents and Travellers in India the KALYDOR will be found invaluable, from its cooling, refreshing, and invigorating properties. It may be purchased at any large store or Chemists throughout India, but great care must be taken against spurious imitations, as they are mostly composed of metallic ingredients, which are very injurious to the skin and health."—[ADVT.]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, September 1st, 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following list of promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Military Forces and in the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the required period of service to be Colonel in the Army under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st January, 1859:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th October, 1867.

This cancels Colonel Gordon's promotion as announced in the "London Gazette" of 23rd June, 1868.

Major William Abercrombie Dick, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain (local Major) George Rodney Brown, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General Christopher Godby, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 9th December, 1867.

Major Edward Walker Ellis Walker, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain (local Major) Edward Harrison, Royal Bengal Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General Maurice Tweedie, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 15th December, 1867.

Major Henry Parlett Bishop, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain (local Major) William Frederick Cox, Royal Bengal Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General William Henry Marshall, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 30th January, 1868.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Cunningham Bengal Infantry. Dated 31st January, 1868.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Frederick John Davies, late 58th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 2nd March, 1868.

Major John Chadwick Dickson, late 33rd Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 7th April, 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast, 2nd Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th March, 1868.

Captain William Henry Frederick Sykes, 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Dated 30th April, 1868.

Captain Henry Peter Sykes, 2nd Bombay Cavalry. Dated 3rd April, 1868.

Colonel John Luther Vaughan, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, will rank from 21st September, 1864.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Swiney. Dated 30th January, 1868.

Major William Skene Row. Dated 23rd February, 1868.

Major Alexander Stewart Allen. Dated 23rd February, 1868.

Major Willian Ruxton Eneas Alexander. Dated 2nd March, 1868.

Major Adrian Hugh Paterson. Dated 3rd March, 1868.

Major John Innis Gibbs. Dated 24th April, 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain Robert Stevenson Moseley. Dated 17th February, 1868.

Captain Alfred Worsley Montagu. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Captain Alexander Callander. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Captain Arthur Innis Shuldham. Dated 25th February, 1868.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Albert Henry Bamfield. Dated 20th March, 1868.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry George Saunders. Dated 20th October, 1867.

Lieutenant Robert Groves Sandeman. Dated 8th February, 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Lawrence Brown Constable. Dated 4th March, 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Peter Poleman Nash. Dated 4th March, 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Ellison Bates. Dated 20th April, 1868.

BENGAL ARMY

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Clarke Green, from late 60th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Abbott, promoted. Dated 9th December, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ward will rank from 25th October, 1867.

Late 66th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Pearson to be Captain, vice Ruxton, killed in action. Dated 12th March, 1868.

General List of Cavalry Officers.

Lieutenant Edward George Godolphin Hastings to be Captain, vice Boileau (20th Hussars), retired. Dated 7th December, 1867.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon John Campbell Bow, M. D. Dated 20th April, 1868.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Frank Powell, M. B. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon John Ince, M. D. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon Frederick James Pettingal. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon John Jones, M.D. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon James Browne. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Sander Bateson. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Petit Wright. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Morison Dallas. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Kilkelly, M.B. Dated 20th February, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie. Dated 8th April, 1868.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Bedingfield Knocker. Dated 5th April, 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain John George Henry Philipps. Dated 20th March, 1868.

Captain James Evan Baillie. Dated 20th March, 1868.

Captain Barrington Frederick Heysham. Dated 3rd April, 1868.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Alexander Tulloch Rolland. Dated 4th April, 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Mayvore Smith. Dated 20th April, 1868.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Arthur Langford Trewman Cooke. Dated 9th March, 1868.

To be Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Abdy Andrews. Dated 25th April, 1868.

MADRAS ARMY.

VETERAN ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Richard Taylor. Dated 23rd July 1861.

BOMBAY ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon John Mills. Dated 3rd April, 1868.

India Office, 1st September, 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Assistant-Surgeons, from 1st April, 1868.

David Douglas Cunningham, M. B.
Henry Whitwell.
Archibald Cameron, M. D.
Benjamin Evers.
James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M. D.
William Harvey.
Alexander Gibb Grant, M. B.
Warwick Jackson.
George Gilbert McLaren, M. B.
Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M. D.
Richard Howell Stevens, M. B.

MADRAS.

To be Assistant-Surgeons, from 1st April, 1868.

Patrick Richard Martin, M. D.
Joseph Patrick McDermott.
Alfred Eugenius Dalgavins.
Preo Nath Mookerjee.
Alexander McArthur, M. B.
John Francis Fitzpatrick, M. D.
Henry Mervyn Gray Archdall.

BOMBAY.

To be Assistant-Surgeons, from 1st April, 1868.

George William Robertson Hay, M. D.
John Roche, M. D.

THE 33RD REGIMENT.—The presentation of colours to the 33rd Regiment (The Duke of Wellington's Own), and of the Victoria crosses to the two men of the corps who were the first to enter Magdala, has been fixed for the 15th of the present month (September). The Duchess of Wellington will probably perform the ceremony of presentation. Lord Napier of Magdala and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will probably be present on the occasion, and it is thought likely that Lord Napier will then avail himself of the hospitality of the mayor, Mr. Robert A. Davies.—*Home Paper.*

NEW UNIFORM FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS.—The Queen having been pleased to approve of certain changes in the fulldress of officers of infantry of the line, patterns have been duly sealed and deposited at the Horse Guards for general information and guidance. The alterations are as follows:—Tunic: skirt behind plain, like the Royal Artillery. Collar, 1½ to 1¾ inch high; field officers to have a training-braid in eyes, instead of bottom row, of ½-inch lace. Double square gold cord on shoulders. Cuffs, pointed with ½-inch lace, and training-braid for different ranks. Dress-sash: 2¼ inches wide, three strips of ½-inch gold, and two between of ½-inch crimson silk; gold and crimson flat tassels. Dress trousers: to have a stripe of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam 1¾ inch wide, crimson in centre ½-inch wide. Dress sword-belt: gold, with crimson in centre of the same lace as on trousers, with carriages of similar lace ⅞-inch wide. The dress-sash, trousers, and sword-belt are only to be worn at levees, balls, &c., and their provision is optional with officers; they can be obtained from respectable West-end tradesmen at the following prices: Dress gold and crimson sash, £4 10s.; dress gold and crimson swordbelt, £2 10s.; gold crimson stripes for trousers, £1 10s.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

The latest telegrams from Spain state that the revolution is spreading.

The late Ministry have fled to France, and a provisional Government has been formed.

Seville has proclaimed Espartero President.

Queen Isabella remains at St. Sebastian.

It is reported that it is intended to send 80,000 French soldiers to their homes.

Sir Robert Montgomery has been gazetted a member of the Indian Council, vice W. J. Eastwick, Esq.

Surgeons Lumsdaine and Lane have been promoted.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day shows a downward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 7½d. to arrive.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7 lbs.	Shirtings	....	8s. 4½d.
8¼ „	do.	....	10s.
40s Mule	Twist	....	1s. 1½d.

The sum of £175,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., AFTERNOON.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Egyptian Cotton crop is estimated at 400,000 bales.

The ship "St. Fillans," "Queen of the Nations," and "Staffordshire" have arrived from Bombay.

AMERICA.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Georgia, during which 35 persons were killed.

BOMBAY.

THE two men who were sentenced to death for murder by the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, at the Criminal Sessions, will be executed on Monday next, the 5th October.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain George Hyde, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. W. R. Round and two children, Mrs Carrs, Mrs. Blunt and infant, Mrs. Knox, Major Millett, Mr Prenderville, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Salter, and Lieutenant Flint.

For Marseilles.—Mrs. Sanderson, Sir C. Jackson, Major Innes, Mr. Melvill, Mr. Chauntrell, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Captain and Mrs. Bourdillon, Mr. K. L. Ormiston, Mr. Goad, Captain Griffith, and Mr. W. A. Forbes.

For Gibraltar.—Dr. and Mrs. Macario Cordozo and infant, Colonel D. Oliveira, and Mr. J. S. Pereira.

For Suez.—Sir A. and Lady Grant, Mr. G. M. Stewart, Mr. J. R. Arthur, and Mr. J. J. Cordery.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of 1868 for the Presidency of Bombay were opened—the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp presiding—on Thursday, the 10th instant, and concluded yesterday. There were in all 42 cases on the calendar, these being as follows:—for theft, 12; cheating, 9; murder, 3; house-breaking, 3; escaping from lawful custody, 1; forgery, 1; using a forged document, 2; bigamy, 1; breach of trust, 4; causing grievous hurt, 1; delivering counterfeit coin, 1; mischief, 1; using obscene and indecent language, 1; defamation, 1; and 1 for fraudulently obtaining a decree. These involved 62 prisoners, of whom 35 were Hindoos, 14 Mahomedans, 6 Portuguese, 5 Europeans, and 2 Parsees. Of these 36 were found guilty, and 15 were discharged as not guilty, whilst the charges against ten were withdrawn, and one was adjourned till next Sessions. Two prisoners were sentenced to death, 1 to imprisonment for ten years, 2 for seven years, 4 for three years, 3 for two years, 3 for eighteen months, 1 for fifteen months, 9 for a year, 2 for ten months, 1 for nine months, 1 for eight months, 5 for six months, and 1 for three months, whilst one was sentenced to receive 80 lashes.

FROM a report for the fortnight ending 15th September, it appears that the khureef crops in the Ahmednugger collectorate were doing well in consequence of the late fall of rain. The sowing of rubbee was in progress. On the 10th instant there was a heavy fall of rain, which continued for twelve hours, and did considerable damage to the houses and cattle.

FROM the weather report for the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September, it seems that there was an excessive want of rain, and that drought had affected the crops to a great extent. If no rain fell during the following week, it was expected that the crops would wither. The state of health was good and cattle were free from disease.

WE observe from the weather report for the same fortnight in reference to for the Dharwar collectorate that the fall of rain was moderate in Dharwar, Hooblee, and Ranibednor talooks. The teel and ooreed crops were being reaped, and the ground was being got ready for the sowing of rubbee. In Bunkapoor, Kurvinzghee, Kode, Havgul, and Kulgutghee the rain was slight, in consequence of which rice crops were withering. In Roan, Dumbul, and Nowlgoond rain fell heavily, and the crops were in a flourishing condition. The state of public health was good, except in a few villages in Dumbul talook, where small-pox and measles prevailed. Cattle disease existed in Kode and Kulgutghee talooks.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Dunbar appeared on behalf of the liquidators of the Victoria Patent Brick Company, and made an application for power to enforce calls. The petition stated that in November 1866 the shareholders resolved to wind up voluntarily, and thereupon appointed four liquidators. An order of the Court in March 1867 ordered the winding up to continue under supervision of the Court. Under the provisions of the Act, the list of contributories was settled, and a call of Rs. 300 per share was made,—the liquidators then announcing that they would give credit for anything that any shareholder had paid on a call that was made in an informal manner before the liquidation began. The only point to which the learned counsel had to call the attention of the Court was that the petition was signed by only three of the four, liquidators, but that he showed, was quite sufficient under the Act. The Judge asked how the liquidators wished the call to be enforced. Mr. Dunbar replied that a schedule was annexed to the petition giving the names of the contributories and the amount due by each. His Lordship therefore granted the application.

IN the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, Hajee Harroon Mahomed sued Shamrao Pandurung, solicitor, for Rs. 54, the value of goods supplied. The defence was that the goods were of inferior quality, and that the price was never fixed. From the evidence His Honor found that there had been no agreement as to the price of the broad cloth which had been supplied, and therefore gave decree for the amount deposited by defendant—Rs. 20—without costs.

IN the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, Mulling Meya sued Mahomed Khan Shamee for Rs. 294—amount of commission and expenses incurred in the service of defendant as an agent for buying sheep. Defendant stated that he was a Commissariat mutton contractor. He had engaged plaintiff on a monthly payment,—not on commission as sued for,—had been displeased with him because he selected sheep improperly, had complained in the bazaar, and had threatened to have him put in the chowkey at once. His Honor found that the plaintiff was only entitled to wages, not commission, and therefore in giving decree for some admitted claims left the amount unfixed till the hearing of a cross action.

A MAN named Bahadoor Gungaram, who some days ago received an incised wound which he affirmed to be the result of the bite of a cat, as already reported in the "Gazette" now accuses a Purdassee named Jaokur Kunjeemul of having inflicted the wound. He made the following declaration before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Thursday last, being considered in danger:—"I am a native and inhabitant of Bans Bareilly near Ranipoor in Hindoostan Proper. I came to Bombay about six years ago, and have lived in Butcher's Street, where I kept my shop, in which I dealt in copper coin. I have known prisoner Jaokur Kunjeemul for the last nine months or so, during which period he has been in the habit of visiting me at my shop. Nine days ago, at about one o'clock in the morning, when I was sleeping on a plank in front of my shop, I was aroused, and on opening my eyes I saw by the gas light opposite my shop that prisoner had placed one of his hands on my throat and with the other was cutting my throat. As soon as he saw that I had opened my eyes he stopped cutting, and withdrew the knife, which I saw was a clasp knife. I was very much confused, and I thought within myself that as I was to leave for my country in a few days for good, and as prisoner's maternal uncle was a great friend of mine at Barreilly, it was inexpedient to inform any one that prisoner had cut my throat. Accordingly I aroused a certain Mahomedan, whose name I don't now recollect, but who keeps a shop of dry fruit close to mine, and told him that some animal had bit me, and asked him to send intimation to the police. He contradicted me and said that my throat had been cut with some sharp instrument. He fetched a policeman, who had me conveyed to this hospital. After remaining here five days I was discharged on Monday last. [The man was afterwards readmitted to the Hospital.] On the following day prisoner, accompanied with one Toolchund, who lives near the Two Tanks, came over to my shop between one and two o'clock in the evening, and asked me when I was going to my native country. I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for having cut my throat, and for then making such enquiries as he was making. Prisoner begged to be pardoned for having cut my throat. One Surdarkhan, who is employed in the Fire Brigade establishment, and Kheta Banca, who lives in Bhendy Bazaar, were present on the above occasion. Surdarkhan went and fetched a policeman, who took prisoner and me, as also Surdarkhan and Kheta, to Mr. Mills, near Dhobee Talao, and before him I explained matters as I have now done above, and he committed them to paper. The reason why prisoner cut my throat is, that he, although a notorious gambler, used to ask me for a large sum of money, which I refused to give him."

PRESENTATION OF A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SIR A. GRANT, BART.

YESTERDAY afternoon at 6 o'clock a public meeting of the friends, former pupils, and admirers of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to that distinguished gentleman on the eve of his departure. The meeting was largely attended both by European and native gentlemen, most of the native gentlemen conspicuous in Bombay for liberal ideas, and their encouragement to all progressive movements, being present. The chair was occupied by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, Sir A. Grant sitting on the right, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson on the left, of the chair. An ably written and large-minded addresss was read by Mr. Khunderow Chumonrow Badarkur, Deputy Registrar of the High Court. In the address Sir Alexander was asked to allow his portrait to be painted in oil on his return to England, that the portrait might be hung in a suitable building in Bombay, to which request the hon'ble gentleman will no doubt have pleasure in complying. Sir Alexander Grant then delivered an able speech in which he reviewed the condition of the Presidency regarding education eight years ago, and contrasted the state of matters then to the existing condition of things; and concluded by praying that Bombay might flourish, not only in commerce, but in arts and sciences, and in all that is worthiest of man, and that India, by good government and the progress of events, might become more and more closely united with England. A full report of the proceedings will appear in Monday's paper.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

SEPT. 27TH.—26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,—SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Litany, and celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns, 206 and 103.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer, with Sermon. Hymns, 130 and 262, (Hymns Ancient and Modern), and Dr. Faber's. "The Pilgrims of the Night."

[Information as to the services at the other churches has not been sent to us.]

THE HARBOUR.

A Service will be held in the harbour at 11 o'clock on board the "Persia," near the Middle Ground, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach at eleven o'clock on board the "Bates Family," lying off the Dockyard.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

TWELFTH DAY: FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

ON Wednesday evening His Lordship dismissed the jury, and adjourned the Sessions till this morning for the purpose of passing sentence upon several prisoners.

THE SHOOTING OF A EUROPEAN.—Henry Wright, a European inspector on the southern extension of the G. I. P. Railway, who on the 20th instant was found guilty of culpable homicide on a charge of having shot Henry Gott, a sub-contractor on the G. I. P. Railway, at Yedgherry, was first called.

His Lordship said—Henry Wright, the jury that tried you have taken a merciful view of your case; they have found you guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There is reason to believe that the rules of evidence have operated in your case in such a manner as to exclude evidence which would have given the case a much graver complexion than that in which it was presented to the jury. Upon the case, as it was presented in evidence to the jury, I believe they came to a perfectly right verdict. But, as I have said, there is matter in the depositions which if it had been admissible would probably have induced the jury to take a different and more serious view of your case. I do not feel myself at liberty to deal with the case in any other manner than that in which it was presented upon the evidence to the jury. I conclude that the jury must have seen from the facts, such as they were presented to them, that there was some reason for inferring or thinking that probably you had met with great and sudden provocation which induced you to commit the sad act which you have committed. That may be so; but we are very much in the dark as to what your motives were or why you committed that act. But as I have said before, I shall not feel myself warranted in taking a different view from that of the jury. I also should not feel warranted in not attending to the jury's very strong recommendation to mercy. Under all the circumstances of the case I must pass upon you a sentence of penal servitude for ten years; and I consider you a very fortunate man in having escaped a much more serious sentence. You are indebted to the jury and to the rules of evidence for it.

THEFT.—Shaik Ibrahim Jumaloodin, who had pleaded guilty of theft from a dwelling-house, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, his Lordship remarking that he had passed this lenient sentence upon him on account of his youth and in the hope that he might reform, and warning the culprit to take care not to offend again, or worse would befal him.

THEFT.—Cawasjee Jamsetjee, who had pleaded guilty to theft in a building used as a human dwelling was then called.

His Lordship said the prisoner seemed to have been a servant of the prosecutor for four years. Taking into consideration that the prisoner had been in prison since 30th June last, he would sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for nine calendar months from the present time.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Seetaram Shewnadar had on a previous day pleaded guilty of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. His Lordship said that in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, and as imprisonment would not tend to improve him, he would pass upon him a lenient sentence. The crime of house-breaking by night was a very serious one, and in an older person than the prisoner would have been dealt with more severely. As this was Seetaram's first offence he would not sentence him to a longer term of imprisonment than fifteen calendar months, and he had better take care not to be caught doing such a thing again, or he would probably be sent out of the country. His Lordship wished to say that in this case police sepoy Rama Essoo had been on the alert and had done his duty well, catching the prisoner in the act of carrying away the property.

THEFT.—Pandoo Bhiccajee, who had pleaded guilty to having committed theft in a dwelling-house, and who had before been imprisoned for two years for a similar offence, was sentenced to be transported for seven years. In this case his Lordship drew attention to the conduct of police sepoy Dhaccoo Wittoo, remarking that he had been on the alert and had done his duty well, having caught the prisoner in the act of carrying off the property.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—Dajee Kessow, who had pleaded guilty of having attempted to cheat, was then called.

His Lordship said the prisoner had pleaded guilty of having attempted to cheat the Spinning and Weaving Company by endeavouring to obtain from it Rs. 405 upon a forged receipt for Municipal rates. It was an impudent attempt at forging; and after giving due consideration to what the counsel for the prisoner had said on his behalf regarding his previous good character and respectable connections, he did not feel that he should properly protect the public and the Municipality if he were to pass a less sentence upon him than rigorous imprisonment for two years.

USING FORGED DOCUMENTS.—Jetta Nansey, who had pleaded guilty of having used certain forged documents as genuine knowing them to be forged, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hetta Purma, who had been charged with house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house, to which charges he had pleaded guilty, was then bought to the bar.

His Lordship said that as this was the prisoner's first offence, and as he seemed to be only seventeen years of age, the sentence of the Court upon him would be rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months. He warned him to take care not appear in such a position again, or he would probably be sent to the Andaman Islands.

THEFT.—Pandoorung Trimbuck, who had pleaded guilty to theft in a human dwelling, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ISSUING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Bapabhoy Ismail had pleaded guilty to having fraudulently used a counterfeit rupee as genuine, and also to having had other counterfeit coins in his possession. On being brought to the bar, he prayed for mercy, crying out that he was a poor blind man.

His Lordship said there was every reason to believe that the prisoner was connected with a gang of coiners, and under these circumstances he would sentence him to be imprisoned for three years.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Hoosimbux Chumon was sentenced to receive 80 lashes from the cat-o'-nine-tails, and then to be discharged, he having pleaded guilty to having committed criminal breach of trust.

The prisoner said the prosecutor had in his possession Rs. 85 and some clothes belonging to him. Prosecutor had adopted him as his son.

His Lordship—Which you improved by stealing his property. If you have any claim against the prosecutor in respect of property you have the civil remedy.

HORSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Essajee Amerbhoy and Hackum Essajee had pleaded guilty of house-breaking and theft, and Ismail Mahomed and Khanbhoy Mulloobhoy with dishonestly receiving part of the property knowing it to be stolen.

His Lordship sentenced Essajee to eighteen calendar months' imprisonment; Ismail Mahomed, who had pleaded guilty to receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, but who appeared to have been as deep in the transaction as anybody else, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; Hackum Essajee, being only 17 years of age, and as he had in some degree shown contrition for his offence by pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; and Khanbhoy Mulloobhoy, being only fifteen years of age, and having pleaded guilty of having dishonestly received stolen property knowing it to be stolen, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The whole of the cases having been disposed of, the Sessions were formally closed, and the Court adjourned at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE news that Lord Mayo is to be the successor of Sir John Lawrence is now fully confirmed, and on Monday the Earl of Mayo issued an address to the electors of Cockermouth, stating that before the general election he will have accepted the office of Governor-General of India. His Lordship, who is 46 years of age, was educated at the University of Dublin, where he graduated M.A. He commenced official life as gentleman of the bedchamber to Lord Heytesbury when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and when Lord Derby formed his first government in 1852, Lord Mayo (then Lord Naas) was appointed to the Irish Secretaryship. He filled the same position in the Conservative Ministry of 1858, and was appointed a third time on Lord Derby coming into power in 1866. He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1847, and during those twenty-one years has represented successively Kildare, Coleraine, and Cockermouth. The last mentioned borough is generally looked upon as an appanage of Lord Leconfield, father-in-law of the new Governor-General. Lord John Manners is the only remaining member of the Cabinet who has held the same office in three Conservative administrations which have been formed since 1852.

There is a rumour that the order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Farnham, will be conferred upon either the Earl of Mayo or the Earl of Longford.

On Wednesday the "Morning Post" contained another article attacking Lord Mayo's appointment, and said that while the country is not intolerant of a free exercise of Ministerial influence for party purposes, it will be quick to discern that in the present instance its forbearance has not been trespassed upon. The first act of the new Parliament will be to call the Ministry to a strict account, and the first act of a new Ministry to rescind an appointment which should never have been made.

An interesting discussion has lately been taking place in the newspapers on the subject of the charge of extravagance brought against the Government by Mr. Gladstone at St. Helen's. Several articles have appeared on the question, which have at last elicited a reply from Mr. Ward Hunt, addressed to Mr. Assheton Crosse, the Conservative candidate for South West Lancashire, who had written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to know what reply he, as a Conservative, should make to the accusations. The letter appeared last Saturday, and in it Mr. Hunt roundly charges the Liberals with having left the defences of the country in so inefficient a state as to compel the Conservatives, on their coming into office, to lay out large sums of money on naval and military matters, in order to place the defences of the country in the proper state of efficiency. This letter of Mr. Hunt's was followed by one from General Peel, who as Secretary of State for War during the early part of the Conservative administration brought in the army estimates for the year 1867-8 and confirms Mr. Hunt's statements in every particular, so far as the army is concerned. General Peel also states that enlarged estimates were caused by the increased price of provisions "and the inaccuracy and inefficiency of the estimates brought in by the noble Lord in the two previous years." Raising the pay of the soldiers 2d. per diem was also another cause for the increased estimates. Whether the matter will now end with the letter of the gallant General, or the discussion be still further carried on in the weekly papers, remains to be seen.

The monster dry dock "Bermuda," built for the Government by Messrs. Campbell, Johnston and Co., of North Woolwich, at a cost of about a quarter of a million, was to have been launched on Wednesday afternoon. Shortly before two the order was given to knock away the dog shores. This order was smartly obeyed, but the huge vessel did not move. Two powerful hydraulic rams were brought to bear, but in vain, and all efforts failed to get her afloat until the tide began to recede, when the attempt was postponed until to-day. Admiral Milne, Sir S. C. Dacres, Lord H. Lennox, Admiral Wellesley, Colonel Clarke, and a distinguished company of ladies were present. Mrs. Colonel Clarke, assisted by Miss Campbell, named the dock "Bermuda." A *dejeuner* was afterwards served, at which Mr. Campbell presided. Admiral Dacres expressed his confidence in the builders and engineers, and said that doubtless the dock would move on the morrow; and at two in the afternoon of Thursday, hydraulic pressure was so judiciously applied that in two minutes the huge mass broke away, and glided into the water amid enthusiastic applause from the spectators. Later in the afternoon the dock was towed down the river.

The fight for the Championship, which was to have taken place on Tuesday, was prevented by the timely action of the police. Allen, one of the pugilists who had been training for the fight, was arrested at Willesden, and on Monday morning was brought up to Bow Street, charged with an intent to commit a breach of the peace. The prisoner, who was described by his solicitor as "a very respectable hard-working man, keeping a public house at Manchester," was ordered by Sir Thomas Henry to find two sureties in £800, and his own recognisances in the same amount, to keep the peace for twelve months.

Inspector Silverton brought Goss, the prize-fighter, the antagonist of Allen, whom he had succeeded in apprehending, before Sir Thomas Henry on Wednesday, also at Bow Street. Sir Thomas said the Government and Parliament were determined to put a stop to prize-fighting, in proof of which an Act was passed in the last session rendering any railway company liable to penalties for carrying prize-fighters, or other persons, to places appointed for these brutal displays. Having given satisfactory securities to keep the peace, both Goss and Allen were liberated.

Murphy, the "No-Popery" lecturer, was arrested on Monday at Manchester on a warrant charging him with issuing handbills calculated to produce a breach of the peace, and was brought before the magistrates on the following day. He flatly refused to make any promise not to deliver lectures, and was bound over to keep the peace. No sureties being forthcoming he was locked up.

For some time past daring highway robberies, accompanied with violence, have been frequent in the South of London. These outrages have been perpetrated as well in the light and bustle of the afternoon as in the early hours of the morning, and on the victim following the thief into one of the courts in which refuge was invariably sought, two or three confederates have always been at hand to knock the pursuer down and beat him insensible. Four of these ruffians, known as members of the "Waterloo gang," were on Wednesday brought up at the Southwark police court and committed for trial on several charges.

The question of admitting Madame Rachel to bail was again mentioned at Judges' chambers on Tuesday, but as only one surety was forthcoming nothing could be done.

A few well-timed words which dropped from the lips of M. Magne, French Minister of Finance, at a banquet at Dordogne a few days ago, carry with them an assurance which will be gratifying to all who desire the preservation of European order. Entrusted with a toast "to peace," His Excellency observed that peace would be lasting "because Europe needed it, and the Emperor desired it." France, he added, was strong enough to abstain from war without danger of being accused of weakness, "for no one had any interest in disturbing her."

From Berlin a correspondent mentions that two new improvements in the famous needle-gun have recently been submitted to the Russian War Office for approval. One, which is the invention of Lieutenant Random, gets rid of two movements in loading, and increases the rapidity of fire about twenty-five per cent. The other, which is due to a country gentleman named Borst, also gets rid of some of the movements, and nearly doubles the rapidity of fire, raising it to fourteen or fifteen shots per minute. The latter invention, moreover, fills up the hollow chamber behind the charge, diminishes the escape of gas, and increases the force of the explosion.

By the arrival of the Brazil mail with news from Rio de Janeiro to the 8th August, detailed accounts have been received of the fall of the fortress of Humaita on the 25th July. They are in accordance with the brief telegraphic announcements already published. A large amount of ammunition was found in the fortress, but no food. Most of the buildings were in great part destroyed by the bombardment, but the church, owing to its position, remained almost uninjured. The "Anglo-Brazilian Times" says that the news of the fall of Humaita caused great rejoicing in Rio, coming as it did so soon after intelligence had been received of the serious repulse of the allies on the 16th and 18th July. There was considerable anxiety for further news, but it was thought that the Paraguayans could not possibly hold out much longer.

The Queen is still in Switzerland, and will probably return to England on the 9th instant. Her Majesty continues to make excursions in the neighbourhood, and has evidently shaken off as much as possible the state which generally encompasses royal personages. Not long ago she made an excursion to the Furka Pass, where she remained for three days, although Her Majesty's sojourn there caused considerable inconvenience to those travellers who where ignorant of her presence and sought shelter at the Hotel, as the Queen had engaged the entire house for three days.

So far the dispute between the London non-privileged cabmen and the railway companies remains unsettled. It appears that both masters and men have agreed to keep out of employment any man who drives a privileged cab after a date to be named at an early meeting. The cabmen threatened to commence an entire strike to-morrow, and rest with confidence on promises of support representing a sum of between £2,000 and £3,000. The privileged drivers have received orders not to ply in the streets, but to remain at the railway stations. And *apropos* of railways: a serious accident, and one which might almost in its horror have rivalled that fearful catastrophe at Abergele, occurring to the Scotch Express on Wednesday evening, which was fortunately not attended with serious results. When the train was about two miles beyond Huntingdon station, a portion of the luggage on the roof of a composite carriage was discovered to be on fire. None of the passengers were injured, and the exertions of the Company's servants, aided by the almost entire absence of wind, prevented the extension of the fire beyond the roof of the carriage where it had broken out.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee / Akote..	New	220 to 223
Broach...		225 to 230
Dhollera.. / Bhownuggur		235 to 238
Veeravul..		210 to 220
Vingorla..		225 to 228
Dharwar Sawginned		230 to 232
Khandeish.. / Barsee		215 to 218

Ready sales on 25th..................200 Candies.
Market dull.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, September* 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Native Infantry.—Ensign W. H. Browne, 58th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lovekin, who rejoins the 48th Regiment. Dated 4th September 1868.

21st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. W. Burton, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 16th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Warburton, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 1st September 1868.

Lieutenant C. W. Burton, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Officiating Quartermaster, vice Carruthers, officiating as Adjutant. Dated 1st September 1868.

(This cancels the appointment of Lieutenant Warburton to this post, as published in G. O. C. C. of the 19th August 1868, p. 349.)

Colonel C. Prior, Bengal Infantry, having resigned his appointment as Commandant of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, is permitted to remain on leave at Dhurmsalla till the notification of his promotion to the rank of Major General shall have appeared in the *Gazette of India.*

Major G. A. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Assistant Adjutant General of the Oudh Division, during the absence, on field service with his regiment, of Major H. E. Jerome, V. C.

Captain A. W. Graham, General List, Infantry, is directed to be duty with the 16th, at Fyzabad, until the arrival at that station of the 38th Native Infantry, to which he has been attached.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant T. Teed, 2nd Dragoon Guards, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, and 2nd Squadron Subaltern 15th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to regimental duty at his own request.

Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals T. Hastings is posted to the Lahore Circle of Medical Superintendence.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. 31st ultimo, (page 374.) Ensign C. M. Keighley, 1st battalion 11th Foot, is permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st October next.

The Sirhind Division order, dated the 12th ultimo, directing Colonel C. F. Campbell, commanding at Kussowlie, to assume Command of the Sirhind Division, with effect from the 1st July, in the room of Major General A. M. Becher, C. B., on leave, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as a temporary measure.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon M. H. Lackersteen, M. D., Examiner of Potable Waters at Jullundur, at present on leave, to proceed forthwith to Abbottabad and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals there.

Hazara Field Force order, dated the 17th ultimo, appointing Captain E. W. Evans, 1st battalion 19th Foot to act as Brigade Major to the Right Brigade of the Hazara Field Force.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, September* 14.)

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

1st Battalion The Royal Regiment.—Captain Alfred John Ford to be Major, from the 18th August 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Ensign Edward Ashton Hughes to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Boulderson, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 2nd July 1868.

77th Foot.—Captain H. M. L. Colquhoun to be Major without purchase, vice Willington, deceased. Dated 2nd September 1868.

The promotion of Cornet S. D. Turnbull, 21st Hussars, to be Lieutenant, published in G. O. C. C. 31st ultimo, is cancelled. Dated 7th September 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet S. D. Turnbull, 21st Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant Teed, 2nd Dragoon Guards, who has rejoined his Regiment. Dated 1st September 1868.

13th Native Infantry.—Ensign E. H. Bingham, 106th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Mowbray, rejoined his regiment. Dated 7th September 1868.

16th Native Infantry.—Ensign A. E. Ward, 1st battalion 23rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Burton, transferred to the 21st Native Infantry. Dated 8th September 1868.

17th Native Infantry.—Ensign H. J. Barr, 58th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Rundall, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern to the 19th Native Infantry. Dated 8th September 1868.

42nd Native Infantry.—Ensign A. K. Abbott, 107th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Alexander, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 8th September 1868.

43rd Native Infantry.—Ensign J. W. O'Callaghan, 1st battalion 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Teed, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 7th September 1868.

Kurrachee Depot.—Lieutenant F. E. Lonsdale, 49th Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 29th of August 1868.

The following order is confirmed:—

Agra Station order, dated the 21th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Griffith, doing duty 41st Native Infantry, to proceed to Abbottabad, and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer with the Hazara Field Force.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, Sept.* 16*th.*)

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 15th May last, directing the Head Quarters and three Batteries of the 21st Brigade Royal Artillery to proceed to England this cold season, the Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Batteries, desirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the three Presidencies, under the rules laid down in para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 695, of 17th November 1863. The Non-commissioned Officers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the new Brigades, to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

Royal Bengal Engineers.—Lieutenant John Philip Steel to be Captain from the 7th of December 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following temporary appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Dutton, of the 85th Foot, to act as Aide-de-Camp during the time Lieutenant Fuller is employed in the Quartermaster General's Department. Dated 9th September 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

106th Foot.—Captain Robert Rollo Gillespie to be Major vice Dawson, deceased. Dated 11th September 1868.

Lieutenant George Charles Girardot to be Captain, vice Gillespie, promoted. Dated 11th September 1868.

Ensign Edward Henry Bingham to be Lieutenant, vice Girardot, promoted. Dated 11th September 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Ward, late Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Gough, who has obtained furlough to Europe. Dated 11th September 1868.

Captain H. L. Hawkins, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Shakespear, who has obtained furlough to Europe. Dated 11th September 1868.

The resignation of his commission by Lieutenant C. P. Elderton, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, is accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty. Dated 15th September 1868.

The name of Lieutenant (Local Captain) W. G. Mansergh, of the 107th Foot is to be added to the list of Officers nominated for Depot duty at Home, in G. O. C. C. of the 10th ultimo and his services are available for duty with Troops to England.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 26	Theo and Lulu	Bolstorff	Liverpool.
29	Eumenides	Poe	Liverpool.
29	Turkish Empire	Barclay	Liverpool.
30	Allahabad	Holmwood	Liverpool.
30	City of Dunedin	Tilly	Liverpool.
30	Thunderbolt	Hore	Liverpool.
31	Phineas Pendleton	Pendleton	Liverpool.
31	Moulia	Ballantine	Liverpool.
31	Agouhanna	Kennedy	Liverpool.
Sept. 1	Mangalore	Overton	Liverpool.
1	Warrior	Lunt	Liverpool.
1	Sea Pink	De Perello	Liverpool.
1	Granton	Elery	Liverpool.
2	JamsetjeeCursetjee	Botelebhoe	Liverpool.
2	Carlisle	—	Liverpool.
2	Florence Nightingale	—	Liverpool.
4	Edward Percy	—	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Aug. 28	National	Soret	Liverpool.
28	Yeavering Bell	Peart	Cardiff.
29	Rosalie	Nielson	Liverpool.
29	Persia	—	Greenock.
29	Dragon	—	Gravesend.
29	Desdemona	Deslandes	Deal.
29	Pontiac	Finlay	Liverpool.
30	Toftcombs	Russell	Gravesend.
Sept. 2	Niagara	Fry	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Edward Percy, Bombay to Liverpool, July 23, lat. 13 N., long. 27 W.

John Ericsson, Bombay to Liverpool, August 13, lat. N., long 43 W.

Patrician, Liverpool to Bombay, Aug. 21, lat. 46 N., long. 10 W.

Princess Alexandra, Bombay to Liverpool, August 7, lat. 35 N., long. 38 W.

Star Queen, Bombay to Havre, August 6, lat. 34 N., long. 41 W.

City of Liverpool, Bombay for Liverpool, May 28th, lat. 27 S., long. 11 E.

Granton, Bombay for London, Aug. 19th, lat. 39.46 N., long. 39.50 W.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottlebhoy, Bombay for Liverpool, Aug. 8th, lat. 35.54 N., long. 45.34 W.

Monmouthshire, Bombay for Liverpool, June 27th, lat. 24 S. long. 6 E.

Romania, Bombay for Liverpool, June 25th, lat. 23 S., long. 58 E.

LORD MAYO.—Lord Mayo in his address to the electors of Cockermouth says:—"Before the next general election takes place I shall have accepted the office of Governor-General of India. It is, I can assure you, with feelings of the deepest regret that I contemplate the termination of our political connection. I am quite unable to thank you in fitting terms for the considerate kindness you have ever evinced towards me, and for the many tokens of confidence I have received at your hands. For 11 years I have had the high honour of representing you in the House of Commons, during which period you have elected me five times without a contest. Favours such as these have rarely fallen to the lot of public men. I wish I could have done more to deserve them. Accept, then, my most heartfelt thanks, and believe me that my connection with the borough of Cockermouth will ever form the most gratifying recollection of my Parliamentary life."

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THE CLASS FEELING OF IRISH TENANTS.

(*Economist, Aug. 22*)

WHAT reason is there for placing the relations of Irish landlords and tenants on a different footing from those which exist in England? and to what extent should legislative alteration be carried? These questions must have been suggested to many people by the murders at Ballycohey. The tenants of Mr. Scully revolted at exceptionally hard treatment; they could hardly help thinking that to force on them a lease, permitting eviction at twenty-one days' notice, and otherwise subjecting them to galling restrictions, really showed an intention to dispossess them if they would not be serfs. But the exclamation—"We might as well be dead as alive," and other circumstances, indicate an under-current of feeling with which we are not familiar. Starving men if they feel they are oppressed will always be dangerous, but Mr. Scully's tenants plainly thought they were not only oppressed but that some just right was interfered with. What this feeling among Irish tenants is has been frequently explained, but nowhere we think with such force or distinctness as in the second volume of Mr. Senior's "Journals and Conversations relating to Ireland." The book is altogether remarkably entertaining and readable, and useful in this way—that it impresses on the reader the point of Irish difficulties. Mr. Senior has virtually acted like a self-constituted Select Committee on the state of Ireland, with the additional advantage of examining the witnesses on the spot, and his conversations present the telling parts of the evidence with more force than if embedded in the voluminous minutes of a Committee. The evidence he has collected on the Church question for instance—on the craving for equality among Irish priests, the denial of which helps to make them disaffected and teach disaffection—is exceedingly important. But the land difficulty is the great one after all—the one on which it is becoming most necessary to have sound information. The nature of the evidence then is to this effect—that the class feeling among Irish tenants is against permitting landlords to have anything to do with farms besides receiving rent. A landlord must not improve; he must not meddle with the land in any way; above all, he must not diminish the number of holdings or extent of ground held by tenants; he may evict for non-payment of rent, but the tenant should be compensated for any value he has put into the land. This is the feeling among the tenant class in Ireland, the bulk of the Irish population, and with this feeling legislation must deal. It is an unfortunate theory to hold and insist on with passion, and no one can hope much for the future of Ireland who does not look forward to its ultimate extinction; but the fact that the theory is held is to be recognised and acted on. It is useless forcing a different theory on a whole population, and you may convert opinion sooner by abolishing pretexts for grievance. Natural laws and circumstances will operate more quickly where prejudices are not offended.

This is the general reason for altering somewhat the Irish law of landlord and tenant. But before discussing it, we may show by a few extracts how strong the feeling is. The first passage we take is a conversation between the author and C. O., one of the Irish Poor-Law Inspectors, who had property in Tipperary.

'When I was a lad,' said O., 'I saw a good deal of a squireen, half farmer and half agent, who used to go out with me shooting and fishing. He was a man of strong sense and will, but hard character, and, both as landlord and as agent, did things which seemed to me harsh, and even oppressive.

'When he was dying he sent for me, and said, "I have long been connected with your family. I have received much kindness from them, and before I die I wish to tell you the means by which I have passed a long life engaged in the management of property in a disturbed district, without having ever been attacked, or even threatened. It was by knowing what I could do, and what I could not do, and that knowledge I will now give to you. You may let your land at its utmost value—you may require your rents to be paid—you may refuse to make any deduction for bad season—you may refuse to give to your tenants any assistance—you may distrain the cattle and seize the crops of those who do not pay—you may even evict them. These things the people are accustomed to—these things they will bear. But there is one thing which you must *not* do. You must not be what is called an improving landlord—you must not throw farms together—you must not add to your demesne; in short, you must not diminish the number or the extent of the holdings in your estate; there must be as much land left for tenants, and for as many tenants as there is now."

'In my neighbourhood this feeling exists no longer; there is more land than they want.'

'Does it still prevail,' I asked, 'in any other part of Ireland?'

'Certainly,' answered O. 'In many parts of the North, from whence there has been but little emigration, it is undiminished. Poor Bateson was beaten to death in Monaghan last summer, for having turned into a model farm two or three farms the tenants of which he had ejected.'

'I remember,' I said, 'his nearly falling a victim to the resentment occasioned by somewhat similar conduct a dozen years ago..........................'

'I can tell you another story of the same kind,' said O., 'and of a rather later date. An acquaintance of mine a Mr. M., has a property in Tipperary. He wished to enlarge his demesne, by taking into it half-a-dozen acres near his gate. They were occupied by a tenant-at-will, whose family had long held under the M's. M. told his tenant what he wanted to do, and offered him 5*l.* an acre for the good-will, and a better farm as soon as one became vacant. The tenant was delighted. "Sure," he said, "it is your own, and we should have been happy to accommodate you without the good-will!" Some months after, a farm fell in. It was much better than the one in question. M. offered it to his tenant, who was all gratitude. "Sure," he said, "I never thought to have had such a fine farm." M. therefore made his arrangements: pulled down his wall [every Irish park is surrounded by a high wall, partly for security, and partly because paling would be stolen], and began to rebuild it so as to include the proposed addition. But the tenant showed no indications of removal. M. sent for him, and complained that the workmen were delayed. "Why, in truth," said the tenant, "it is the old woman; she cannot bear to leave the old place."—"Nonsense!" said M., "you should have told me this before—she will be much better off in the new place. I will not hear such stuff. You are a man of sense—you can manage your wife. If you can't I think that I can. I shall go and talk to her, and tell her that she must be off in a week." The tenant looked round, to see that no one could overhear them. "In truth," he said, "it is not the old woman, and it is not me. It is the Boys." "What Boys?"—"Why, the Boys all round, your honour. They won't let me go. They say that the demesne shan't be made larger, and the tenants' lands smaller." M. is irritable and obstinate. "You must go," he said. "I can't," said the man, "it is as much as my life is worth." "Then, I'll turn you out," said M. "Pray, don't do it," said the tenant; "I and mine have long lived under you and yours. Don't let me be the cause of mischief. You don't know what you are about."

'M., however, persevered. He evicted the tenant, and enclosed the lands in the park. A little while after, while walking in his own plantation, he was fired at, and wounded but not mortally. The assassin has not been detected.'

The value of the above quotation is its record of personal experiences and illustrative facts. We may supplement it by a statement of the feeling itself, which Mr. Senior took from the mouth of his brother Edward, one of the Irish Poor-Law Commissioners in 1852. They had been speaking of sectarian animosity as an obstacle to intending residents in Ireland:—

'You would not fear, then,' I said, 'to buy more land in Ireland.'

'Mere political fears,' he answered, 'would not deter me, if I thought the investment sufficiently profitable. But the profit must be very great, for profit is the only motive for buying land here. In England, one may wish to live among one's tenants, to be useful to them, to enjoy the rank and position of a proprietor. These motives do not exist in Ireland, except in the case of a purchase on a very large scale. If I were to buy an estate of 500*l.* or 600*l.* a year in Ireland, I could not reside on it. I should find no society, I should be hated by my tenants, calumniated by the priest, and perhaps should expose my wife and children to danger, if I ever went out with them.

'Such, at least, would be my fate, unless I consented to let the tenants have their own way, mismanage and subdivide the land, and multiply into a swarm of wretched *proletaires*.

'There are three ways,' he continued, 'of dealing with land in Ireland. One is the *laissez aller* system—to take the old rents, submit to the old arrears, and leave the tenants to themselves. It ruins the property, and it degrades the people, but it is the only popular one.

'Another is to exact as high rents as you can, and to require them to be punctually paid, but, subject thereto, to let the people treat the land as they like. This conduct is not popular, but it is tolerated; it is in fact expected.

'The third course is to stimulate the tenants by exacting the full value of the land, but to return to the land a large part of those rents in the form of roadmaking, drainage, limeburning, consolidation of farms, building houses, and the introduction of good breeding stock—in short to be an improver.

'This is *not* tolerated. It may be done by an active agent well acquainted with the country and the people, who knows how far he can venture in each particular case, and what are the precautions to be taken. Even to him it is a service of danger; but it is a danger which he foresaw when he adopted that profession, and he runs it. I do not think that a stranger to the country, still less an Englishman, could do it; and I am sure that the profit would not be worth the risk. If I were a purchaser, therefore, I should be an absentee. And then the question would arise, whether the profit on the investment were such as to tempt me to become the owner of an estate in which I must perform the duties of a landlord by deputy. It must be very great to tempt me.'

To the same effect in 1862 says a Mr. K., holding a living near Tyrone:—

'Will the tenants tolerate,' I asked, 'an improving landlord?'

'They would call improvements,' he answered, 'if incautiously done, oppressive; but, as long as the landlord does not evict—as long as he consolidates farms only on a death, and previously pays the tenant right—they tolerate his improvements. But they tolerate them unwillingly—much more unwillingly than the raising of rents. The straightening of a mearing which takes half a parch of poor land from a tenant, though he is allowed something for the tenant-right, and has his rent proportionately diminished, is a matter of bitter complaint. Lord ———'s predecessors did nothing for their tenants. He is anxious to benefit them; but they were popular, while he is disliked—merely because, in making his improvements, he has been forced to alter mearings in the squaring of farms, to shift the occupiers to other farms, of equal or greater value, and, in some cases, to remove altogether subtenants and squatters.'

This objection to landlord interference is farther the principle of Ribbonism. Take the following conversation at Birr Castle, the residence of Lord Rosse, also in 1862:—

'There is nothing political or religious,' said L., 'in the Ribbon code. It is simply agrarian. It recognises the obligation on the part of the tenant to pay rent, but no other obligation. It resents all interference by the landlord in the use of the land. To throw farms together is an offence; to prevent subletting is an offence; to prevent the admission of lodgers is an offence. In fact, every act of ownership is an offence, and consequently all improvement; and it treats accomplices as principals.

'The man who takes a farm from which another man has been evicted, or who buys a cow which has been distrained, is held as guilty as the evictor, or the distrainer.'

'Is every eviction,' I asked, 'an offence?'

'Not necessarily,' he answered. 'An eviction for non-payment of rent may be pardoned, if the tenant has been notoriously able to pay, and has refused to do so.'

'That is the theory, said Lord Rosse. 'They always say that a man ought to pay his rent, and to submit to eviction if he make default. But the practice scarcely follows the theory. It is generally prudent, on the part of the incoming tenant, to buy out his predecessor. In fact, there is a constant endeavour to introduce tenant-right, a system which we always oppose, as it tends to make the tenant the real proprietor, and the landlord the owner of a mere ground-rent.'

With this compare the following remarks a few days later by Mr. W. S. Trench, the manager of Lord Lansdowne's and other estates in Kerry and King's and Queen's Counties:—

'The Irishman,' said Mr. Trench, 'murders patriotically. He murders to assert and enforce a principle—that the land which the peasant has reclaimed from the bog, the cabin which he has built, and the trees that he has planted, are his own, subject to the landlord's right, by law, to exact a rent for the results of another man's labour. In general he pays that rent, generally he exerts himself to pay it, even when payment is difficult to him. But he resolves not to be dispossessed. He joins a Ribbon lodge, and opposes to the combination of the rich, the combination of the poor.

'He goes further; he asserts the right, not merely to occupy the land, but to deal with it as he thinks fit. He marries at eighteen a girl of seventeen, and subdivides ten acres among ten children. He refuses to allow farms to be thrown together, though both parties may desire it. He refuses to allow them to be squared. He refuses to allow land unfit for tillage to be turned into sheep walks. In short, he forbids improvement, and enforces, as far as he can, a system productive of general misery, famine, and pestilence. *But he does not know what he is doing.* He firmly believes that he is defending the rights and the interests of the poor against the tyranny and avarice of the rich.

'The English murderer is instigated, not by any feeling of justice, or sympathy, or patriotism, but by base cupidity, or by malignity. He does not murder in defence of a cause or of a principle, but to gain some money to be spent in debauchery, or to revenge some offence against himself. The Irish convict is not necessarily corrupt—he may be reclaimed. The English convict is irreclaimable. If I had been born an Irish peasant, and had been *brought up in the ignorance and in the prejudices of an Irish peasant*, or taught as he has been, I should probably have been a Ribbonman myself.

'I have never felt any vindictive feelings against those who have been for so many years conspiring against me. I am almost ashamed to say how much I have sympathised with them. I have often felt that what I was doing in the prevention of subletting and the prevention of subdivision, and for that purpose in forbidding two families to occupy one small house—in ejecting men from farms which they had been encouraged by my predecessors to reclaim, but which, after the failure of the potato, could not produce any rent, or even subsistence except in the lowest conditions of animal life—I was doing what must appear to them oppressive.'

We have quoted largely in order to convey the impression of the book as to the root of the Irish land difficulty. We might have quoted much more. There are passages, for instance, in which the interest of the priests in stimulating the popular sentiment is set forth. They may do so out of sympathy, and in order to retain their hold on the people; but they also prefer a numerous although poor population, marrying early and supplying abundant occasions for fees in their marryings, christenings, and burials, rather than a smaller and more comfortable class. But perhaps it is enough to show the popular sentiment itself; and that sentiment insists manifestly only on two points—the preservation undiminished of the tenant's domain, and the right of the tenant "to do what he likes with his own" if only he pays rent. The sentiment is the erroneous prejudice of a very ignorant class, which knows only one pursuit—agriculture,—which sees only a limited area for following it, and dreads anything that aggravates the existing intense competition. The absence of opposition to eviction *per se* is very significant. It is allowed for non-payment of rent, because the class is not injured, so long as the number of farms is undiminished and a new tenant is suffered to take the place of the evicted. What is objected to is all evictions emanating in an improving spirit. The murders at Ballycohey are too exceptional in their circumstances to illustrate the feeling well; individual suffering apprehended might have caused the same result anywhere among an ignorant and excitable people; but if Mr. Scully's intention had been to improve he could hardly have escaped resistance, however cautiously he had acted. It is the same idea that the land is their only living which makes the tenants so anxious to farm as they please and not as the landlords please. To permit the landlord's interference would seem a recognition of his right to do more than recieve rent, and thus nullify the tenant's own idea of his position. The evil of subletting has been largely checked for many years, but it is a logical outcome of the popular view—that the land is for the tenant class to live upon subject only to an indefinite rent.

If this is a true account of the state of feeling—and it is a reasonable account, confirmed by much other evidence—one conclusion is obvious. Heroic remedies are unsuitable. You will clearly gain nothing by making present tenants holders in perpetuity, seeing that public opinion does not object to eviction. You will only facilitate that subletting and injurious parcelling of the land which landlords have gradually been able to check, and are at length, in their contest with popular feeling, allowed to check. But it is equally plain that Irish law should differ from English law; and how it should do so is also indicated in part. There is a fair case for legislating to compensate tenants for improvement, whatever else may be done. Here it is the landlords who direct the cultivation of their farms and make improvements; but in Ireland they can only do so in the teeth of the popular sentiment and customs which leave these things to the occupier. It may be said that giving compensation for improvements will not soothe popular sentiment or lean to the full popular recognition of all other landlord rights, but there is some evidence that it will go a long way. The compensation will diminish much of the irritation which arises from the idea that the landlord has unjust powers. To a tenant who has spent money on a farm, and who lives among a class believing that he only had a right to do so, it is a manifest and flagrant wrong to be dispossessed suddenly at the mere will of a landlord. It would mitigate his sense of injustice could an independent tribunal assess the compensation to which he is entitled. The amount of compensation will be difficult of adjustment, for the Irish tenant has extravagant notions as to how he should be paid, but an approximation to what he believes his just right will be better than nothing, above all if settled by an arbitrator in whom he can have some confidence. And if the tribunal is set to work on very fair principles, even its justice may in time be acknowledged by the tenant class. The notion of such a tribunal occurred to Mr. Senior, and he discussed it with Lord Rosse, who was not however very hopeful, thinking that harm would be done by encouraging the ignorant notions of the Irish tenant class; but there is a good deal of evidence to a contrary effect, showing that a Bill like Mr. Chichester Fortescue's might accomplish the desired end.

It is one advantage of the plan of compensation to tenants that it leaves untouched the opportunity of improving landlords, to whose action we must look for a permanent change in the condition of Ireland. Perhaps, it will improve their opportunity, tenants tolerating them more readily when they are made safer themselves by law. At all events, the mitigation of popular discontent will give time for these influences to work, which must teach even Irish tenants better political economy. It is probable that with small holdings not increasing the tenant class will rise, as it is doing already in the social scale, and will appreciate better the value of improved agriculture. Landlord interference for the sake of improvements may thus also become more tolerable. To go upon a different principle and stereotype Ireland as it is by heroic remedies appears to be as unnecessary to meet the sentiment of the class affected as it would be fatal to the whole future of the country.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. *signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

597 Anevoca, Watson—The Captain.
695 Athenie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
1378 Atmosphere—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1455 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 25
1162 British Lion, Thruston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1066 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL via CAPE.

1919 City of Manchester (s), Manning—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

914 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
1402 Yorick, Dixon—H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

734 Hamoody, Nacoda.
874 J. P. Whitney, Becknell—Tudor & Co.
Mauritius (s).
Mula.
697 Nada (s), Wood—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
383 Northern Queen, Keenan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
423 Paris (s).

FOR RICE PORTS.

1337 Corsica, Hawner—W. Nicol & Co.
504 Jessie Jameson, West—W. & A. Graham.

FOR HONGKONG.

1898 Fuseyama (s), Dundas—Sassoon & Co.
1124 Sultan (s), Eyre.

FOR RANGOON.

547 Fanny, Weir.
967 Falkland, Pender—Cowasjee Manockjee.
1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.
990 Stebonheath—London, Asiatic & A. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

156 Beatrice, Canlong—The Captain.
Victoria (s), Mahomed.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

800 Penang (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

1151 British Crown, McDonald—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1163 India, Crawford—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Modesty, Barr—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1499 Algonquin, Anderson—E. Latham & Co.
942 Mary Ogden, Byget—Volkart Brothers.
641 Pride of the Ganges—W. Nicol & Co.
1650 Queen of the North—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR MAULMEN.

963 Evening Star, Harley.

FOR MOBILE.

1598 Clasmerdon, Thomas—Lyon & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

838 St. Bernard, McDermott—R. Eduljee.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
421 Suez, Kalbash—Ellison Whittaker.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1942 Malta (s), Hyde.
1491 Salsette (s), Parish.

FOR BANGKOK.

546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR COCHIN.

250 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—Hajee Jacoob Josub.

FOR CARWAR.

1119 Contest, Stewart—Volkart Brothers.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

838 Omar Pasha—Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1160 Aerolite, Alleyne—Ewart, Latham & Co.
985 Avon, Owens—Cursetjee Muncherjee.
610 Barracouta, Goddart—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1450 British Sceptre, Kendall—F. Scott & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1775 Carnatic, Perrins—P. & O' Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
672 California, Wyn—Volkart Brothers.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
799 Cilminar Roberts—W. Nicol & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
442 Carisbrook, Cooper.
651 Damio, Case—Blackwell & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1538 Emeu—P. & O. Co.
1010 Eric, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Erminia, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
1333 Flying Venus, Listen—E. Bates & Co.
Fraudswan, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—J. A. Shepherd.
1909 Golconda (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1480 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
514 Joyse Phillips, Munford—Remington & Co.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Company.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—J. A. Shepherd.
938 Louisa, Lever—L. A. & A. Co.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe,—W. Nicol & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
694 Mavaram Dayaram, Platts.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Ed. Bates & Co.
708 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
1045 Moravia, Patten.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co
908 Oxford—London A. & A. Co.
406 Paulus, Zangrali—Remington & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
485 Premier, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Prince of Wales—Nacoda.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
670 Royal Albert—Coupland & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Summerson—Stenhouse & Co.
336 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—J. A. Shepherd.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
898 Walter Baine, Scurr—W. Nicol & Co.
1220 Wilberforce, Budelman—Volkart Brothers.
1203 W. Fairburn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

Euphrates (s), Dunn.
Sir John Lawrence (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Lord Elphinstone, (s), Carpendale.
Malabar (s), Rich.
Tilly (s).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. | *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... £7,599,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was .. £1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except In cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be serxed in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722. HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
„ 4 do. ... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
„ 3 do. ... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
„ 2 do. ... 1s. 11d. do.
„ 1 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
„ demand ... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris do. ... 1s 10 3/4d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA.......... BOMBAY...........
MADRAS.............. KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE............

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee
4 do. 1/11 1/8 „
3 do. 1/11 1/16 „
2 do. 1/11 „
1 do. 1/10 15/16 „
On demand 1/10 7/8 „
On Scotland 1/10 7/8 „

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. ... 1s. 11 1/8d. „
„ 3 do. ... 1s. 11 1/16d. „
„ 2 do. ... 1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. „
On demand ... 1s. 10 7/8d. „
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 „
3 do. ... ... 3 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA' AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bom bay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 1s. 11 1/16d. „
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11d „
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. „
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 10 3/4d. „

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, ESQ., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, ESQ., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, ESQ., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, ESQ., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, ESQ., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER ESQ.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WYNDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux „ Do. „ 18 0 „
Cognac „ Do. „ 16 „
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Brandy...... 'Otard Dupuy & Co.' Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey.... 'Dunville's V.R.' „ 18 „
Clarets..... 'St. Julien' ...... „ 18 „
Do. ...... 'Lormont' ...... „ 12 „
Austrian Wines, Red and White
Voslauer... ... ... Rs. 18 to 23 „
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—
CLARETS......
Medoc............................per doz. Rs. 18
Medoc Vieux.......... ...... „ 21
Margaux.......... ...... „ 18
St. Emilion...... .... „ 20
St Estephe.......... ... „ 20
Haut Sauternes...... ...... „ 20
Graves 1 er. Crû........... „ 20
Chateau Leoville........... „ 25
Grand Chateau Larose... „ 30
Grand Chateau Lafitte.... „ 25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin........................ „ 25
TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of........... 1 doz. each
Do. ...Pints do. .... 2 „
MOSELLE ....Quarts do. .... 1 „
Do. ...Pints do. .... 2 „
HOCK...............(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 „
Do.................(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 „
EAU DE COLOGNE .... 6 Bottles in a Box
ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ....(St. Julien) .... 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

		Quarts	Rs.
CHAMPAGNE,			
Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	„	18
do. Rose		„	20
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	„	22
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	„	30
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No 1	do.	„	23
STILL HOCK.			
Laubenheimer	G. M, Pabstmann Son	Quarts	15
Liebfraumilch	do.	„	20
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	„	20
Marcobrunner	do.	„	26
Queen Victoria Vineyard.	do.	„	48
do.	do.	„	54
Schloss Johannisberg	Gebr. Schmits	„	36
CLARETS.			
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case) Van Overzee & Co.		Quarts	9
Chateau Puissequin St. Emilon	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	17
do. do Issau	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	34
Margaux	do.	„	12
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	„	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„	34
Vraycanon	H. and C. Balaresque..	„	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„	19
Do. Bellevue	do.	„	14
St. Estephe	do.	„	12
St. Emellion	do.	„	10
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc Monthenil Franc Fils Alne	do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux 1865	do.	„	24
Bommes Lanterne Superior	do.	„	36
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse...	Quarts.	26
Port Wine „ 2	do.	„	22
do. „ 3	do.	„	28
Ginger Wine	do.	„	17
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co.	„	18
do.	do.	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	18
do.	do.	„	24
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Vermuth Superior	do.	„	16
Absynthe	do.	„	30
Burgundy Port	do.	„	12
do.	do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.	„	30
Old Cognac	do.	„	22
Brandy	John Bakes	„	15
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Beer (4 doz. Case)	H. Deitjen	„	20
Bonekamp of Baagbitter		„	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, August, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FORSALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 139 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street Bombay.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Le Drame de la Rue du Seutier. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
La Reine des Barricades. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Le Souper des Fantomes. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Les Aieux De Figaro. Par Marc-Monier	2	4
Anne Severin. Par Mme. Augustus Craven	3	0
Le Crime D'Horace Lignon. Par Henry DeKock	2	4
Le Grillon du Moulin. Par P. du Ferrail	2	4
Atalante. Par G. De Parsival-Deschenes	2	4
Diane DeLancy. Par P. du Ferrail	2	4
Les Drames de Cayenne. Par Elie Berthet	2	4
Les Grandes Dames, Vol 3—La Dame de Cœur et Les Pecheresses Blondes. Par A. Houssaye	3	12
Les Esclaves de Paris. Par E. Garborian. Vol. I. Le Chantage	2	12
Mademoiselle Merquem. Par George Sand	2	4
La Cocarde Blanche (1814). Par Louis Ulbach	2	4
Le Roman d'un Muet. Par T. H. De Bentzon	2	4
La Vie Militaire en Prusse, 3 vols. Par Capitaine Leon Le Maitre	2	4
Le Roi Misere. Par Paul Sauniere	2	4
Miss Mary. Par Maurice Sand	2	4
Les Outlaws du Missouri. Par G. Aimard	2	12
Le Roman de Deuxe Jennes Femmes. Par A. de Brehat	2	4
Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur	2	12
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Charles Demailly. Par E. & J. de Goncout	2	4
Le Page Flenr-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2	12
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3	12
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne Marie. Par C. Barbara	2	4
Au Pays de L'Astree. Par Mario Proth	2	4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2	4
Le Journal d'une Heritiere. Par Achard	2	4
Contes d'un Buveur de Biere. Par C. Deulin	2	4
Attendre-Esperer Les desirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo	1	8
Ma Tante Peronne. Par Champfleury	3	0
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A. Leo	1	8
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2	12
Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugene Bonnemere	2	4
Le Bouquet de Cerises. Par Francis Wey	0	12
Les Derniers Paysans Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	2	4
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1858-59	10	0
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2	4

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.
MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.
		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862		300,690	15	11
Do. 1863		341,668	3	2
Do. 1864		406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.
		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860		73,150	18	6
Do. 1862		105,703	1	11
Do. 1864		152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro 'ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Bernard Hall. Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. | H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.
Directors.
Chairman—Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Stevens, Esq.
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq. | J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M. P.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq. | F. Hulsey Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. | G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. | John Martin, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. | Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq., M. P. | James Morris, Esq.
Archibold Hamilton, Esq. | Henry Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P. | Abraham J. Robarts, Esq.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq. | Henry Vigne, Esq.
Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—
10 Bales Grey T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
5 do. Grey Shirtings, 8¼ „
5 do. do. do. 11 lbs. 54 in.
10 do. do. Jaconets.
4 Cases White Mulls.
6 do. Spotted Muslin.
6 do. Striped Chintz.
2 do. Sarry.
1 do. Furniture Chintz.
10 do. Eau-de-Cologne.
3 do. Gilt Frames.
10 do. Finger Cups.
By order of Narronjee Hurripersad, on account and risk of the first purchaser Jaffer Rahimtoola—
30 Cases Glassware.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.
300 Pieces Grey T. Cloths.
200 do. do. Shirtings.
300 do. do. Longcloth.
400 do. do. T. Cloths.
3 Cases White Bed Sheet, assorted sizes.
A few Cases White Mulls and Coloured Prints
1 Case Assorted Flower Vases.
4 do. Rose Post Paper.
1 do. Assorted Bridles.
On account of the concerned—
7 Cases Coloured Sewing Thread.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sullamanjee Rajubally—
15 Cases Sundry Glassware.
A few Lots of Furniture, such as Writing Desk, Cupboards, Chest of Drawers, Couches, Camp Cots, Tables, Swimming Cot, &c. &c.
6 Bales Grey Mulls, 39 by 20 yds.
20 Cases Dyed Cambricks.
4 do. Black and Lavender Prints.
10 do. do. White do.
7 do. White Saccarilla Mulls.
2 do. do. Mulls, 40 by 20 yds.
7 do. do. do. 45 by 20 yds.
On account of the underwriters—
22 Packages Glassware.
4 Bales Woollen.
And any other Goods that may be offered.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.; also, the property of a Gentleman consisting of Books, Medicine, Mathematical and other Instruments, Microscopes, Clothes, Cots, Trunks, &c. About 30 dozen of Ginger Wine.
On account of whom it may concerned—
G D G S } Few Cases of White Nansooks.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence at Middle Colaba, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., of a Gentleman changing his Residence, consists of rich Cut Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plated Cruet Stand, Ice Pitcher, a Mahogany Case of best Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Sets of Camp Tables, Breakfast and Side do., Side Boards, Screens, Teapoys, Whatnots, Circular Oblong, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Carpets, Hat Stands, a splendid Cottage Piano, Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Bronze Table do., Four-post Bedstead, Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawer, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Child's Cot and Cradle, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of Grain and several other Articles of Luggage, &c.
Bombay, 26th September, 1868 BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—
20 Bales 39 in. 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings.
6 do. 60 „ 12½ „ do. do.
10 do. 39 „ 9¼ „ do. do.
6 do. 30 „ 9½ „ do. Drills.
18 Cases ¾ Light Ground Prints.
5 do. „ „ do. (Fast Colours.)
7 do. 24 „ 30 yds. White Dimities.
3 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
23 do. White Jaconets, 40 in. of low, medium, good and fine quality
4 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
5 do, Superior Black Cloth.
1 do. Ladies' Gowns.
1 do. Rimmel's Essence, assorted.
2 do. do. Soap.
1 do. Cotton Parasols.
3 do. Superior Foolscap Paper, 100 Reams.
50 Pairs Doors and 50 Pairs Windows of well-seasoned Teak and strongly made.
1 Silver Open-face Watch by R. Walshaw.
2 Gold do. by J. Gardner.
Sundry articles from the "Lost Luggage" Depot of the B. B & C. I. Railway, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Umbrellas, Lamps, Pipes, Bags, Boxes, Bottles, Baskets, Books, Lotas, and Sundries.
An Invoice of 58 Cases preserved provision, consisting of Red Herrings, Green Peas, Fresh Salmon, Boiled Mutton, Minced Collop, Sheep Head Broth, Ox Tail Soup, Beef Steaks, Boiled Beef, Vegetable Soup, Stewed Kidneys, Hare Soup, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, and Vegetable Mulligatanny Soup, Mixed Vegetable, Boiled Beef, &c. &c.
An Invoice of 7 Cases superior Hats consisting of 12 dozen Drab Shell Hats.
3 do. Grey Motted do.
9 do. Brown and Drab Hats.
4 do. Drab Sydney do.
On account and risk of Morarjee Hurry and Keerparam Khoonashunker—
3 Bales 150 Reams Grey Shirtings, 39 in. 8 to 8½ lbs.
On account of the concerned—
5 Cases Saffron.
AT 2 P. M.
On account of the concerned—
J—B—25—An English-built Dog Cart, painted brown.
„ 26—Do. do. do. painted blue.
„ 27—Do. Buggy, painted blue, damaged by Salt Water, landed ex "Macedon."

AUCTION SALE OF FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Sale commencing at noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence, Middle Colaba, the Household Effects of F. A. SPENCER, Esq, proceeding to Europe:—
The same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, handsome Blue and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Services, a gilt Porcelain Dessert Set, best Electro-plated Spoons and Forks for 12, Knife Rests, Ice Lifter, Marrow Spoons, Salt Cellars, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Frames, Butter Pots, Toast Rack, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Bread Baskets, double branch Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Fire Stand, Funnel, Fish Knife and Fork, Ivory Handle Fish Knives, Mother-o'Pearl Handle Dessert Knives and Forks, Tumbler, Glass Covers, Mappin's Table Cutlery and Substantial Neat Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Drawing Room, Side, Writing, Dressing, and Wash-hand Tables, Drawing Room Apres Diena, Easy, Folding, and Children's with and without Arm Chairs, Side Board, Dumb Waiters, Chiffoniers, Screen, Tea Poys, Hat, Book, and Gown Stands, Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Glasses, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Musical Box, Rosewood Bagatelle Table, Solitaire Board, Flutina, Flower Vases, and Table Ornaments, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet Pile Carpets, an excellent Square Pianoforte built expressly by the celebrated Hamburg maker, Schroder, this instrument has a most elastic touch an exquistness tone not often met with, and it has the advantage of being thororghly acclimatised, Dispence and Bath Room Furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, Garden Pots with Flowers, &c.
The property is now on view, Catalogues are being printed, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FRERE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, the Property belonging to the above Company, consists of the Buildings, Machinery, Plants, &c., known as the Frere Press, situate, lying, or being on the Elphinstone Bunder.
For the convenience of Purchasers the property will be sold in four Lots as follows:—
LOT 1.
All that very substantial stone building known as the Frere Press Premises on the Elphinstone Bunder very favourably situated, being next to the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, including a Cast Iron Tank for supplying the Boilers capable of containing 48,000 gallons, together with all the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a lease of 10,000 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Bunder, or a portion of which the aforesaid building is situated, the lease is for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 14th May 1863 at an annual rental of Re. 1 per square yard.
LOT 2.
A pair of Horizontal High Pressure Engines, 80 Horse Power nominal, with 4 upright Boilers.
LOT 3.
6 Mason's Patent Screw Presses, with 6 Weighing Machines, complete, 198ft. 5 in. Snafting, 36ft. 4 in. do., 17½ft. 6 in. do, 12 Drawing Pullies, Sundry Articles, such as Blocks, Rope, Pullies, &c.
LOT 4.
All the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a Patent Right appertaining to Mason's Screw Presses whereby the holder is entitled to a Royalty of one anna per bale upon all bales pressed in Presses of a similar construction. The Patent expires in 1876.
ALSO,
LOT 5.
One pair Quadrant Hydraulic Presses, Johnstone's Patent, with a set of very superior Pumps.
N. B.—Lots 1 to 4 will first be put up in one Lot, and if not so disposed of will then be put up separately.

SALE OF TIMBER.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, to close contractor's account, a large quantity of Teak and Junglewood Timber consisting of Beams, Boards, Planks, and Scantlings of various sizes in convenient Lots to suit purchasers.
Also,—Substantial Teak Cupboards, Chairs, Sofas, and Office Tables.
25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale, and the goods must be cleared away within 4 days.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE, FURNITURE, &c, the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort, and opposite the Byculla Club, Byculla.
Comprising:—Chemical of all Descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers, and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c, Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soaps very old and now of Rare Manufacture, Blank Ledgers, Journals and Day Books, Brass Diaphragm Tap, Bib, and Butt Cocks and Hose Valve, Ferules with Union on Nose, Shower Bath Valves, Brass Wire, Corrugated Iron, Netting, Lead Piping, Crucibles, Glass Tubing, Window Glass, Furniture, Handsome Delivery Vans, hung on Patent Axles and Elastic Springs, Shigrams, Bullock Carts, &c. &c.
The Sale will commence on the 6th October 1868, and will continue on each successive days, FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, and SUNDAYS, excepted, until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.
The Byculla Establishment will first be sold, and then the Fort.
N-B.—Descriptive Catalogues are being printed and will be available on and after the 30th instant, and the Property will be on view a week before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS.
Landed damaged, ex Ship "Duke of New Castle," on account of the concerned—
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, Boree Bunder, on account of the concerned, the following goods landed in damaged condition, ex Ship "Duke of New Castle":—
21 Cases Screw Jacks of 5 to 20 Tons power.
8 do. Bolts.
23 do. Steel Bolts and Nuts.
200 Casks Elm Keys.
4 Cases Stationery.
Sundry Cast Iron Columns and Gutters, Rain Water Lead Pipes and Ring Plates.
The above will be laid out for the inspection of the public for three days immediately before the day of Sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A good light single-seated Brougham, with fast trotting Australian Horse, and single Harness, complete, a most serviceable turnout. The property of a Gentleman no longer requiring it.
Bombay, 26th September 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

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